A CONSOLIDATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

AND THE . YANKEE FARMER.

TERMS, \$2,00 in advance—if payment is delayed ager than three months \$2,50 will be charged. Papers not discontinued without a personal or critten notice from the subscriber or postmaster, and

OF Advertising on reasonable terms.

Jons RAYNOLDS is Agent through New England.

AGRICULTURE.

NATIVE GRAPES.

Now is the time to mark your best native grape vines that you may know which ones are worth transplanting from the meadows and woods to your garden. You will find many kinds that are worth little attention, and they require but very little. They are natural to our climate and need no protecrom the severity of our winters. A few hours labor in October or in April in transplanting the wines that you now mark, will secure you a supply of delicious fruit for many weeks each season.

For many years past we have had a great supply of grapes in our own garden from the first of Septo the first of November, without any labor but that of picking the fruit. All we are obliged to to run on. You will find different kinds of white native grapes in many of our meadows; some of these ripen quite early, and are equal to the famous

Not much of a farm will be requisite to give you

We are told that such fruits are not neces and that we can do very well without them. True, by we are all fond of luxuries and we all make use of them too. The question is, whether it is not are spent for oranges that are not so rich as our best the doctrine. [Editor. apples? What quantities of currants and lemons and other fruits are annually imported?

By a little care we can have an abundance of fraits of one kind or another through the whole year, and no tariff men can lay on duties high enough to tion. Strawberries, cherries, whortleberries, currants, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, plums and cranberries, may be had in as great perfection here cranberries, may be had in as great perfection here information respecting the rotting of potatoes in the field. Most of the potatoes in this vicinity, stitute for foreign fruits.

DITCHING.

This has been an excellent season for cutting ditches in low lands as well as for burning the sods and other matter on the surface of meadows that are in preparation for grass. We advise all who dig ditches to drain their low lands insended for grass, to dig them parallel with each other, or in such a manr that the ground may be readily ploughed when- specied.

ground and meadow, that are tough and hard to in three or four days after the rust began; ye manage. They are too wet for tillage and not wet they yield tolerably well. Now sir, can you tel overflowed except in great floods. We had a strip of this kind which we disliked to meddle with.—

Last fall we had a ditch cut between the highland South Woodstock, Vt., Sept. 9, 1844. and meadow, three feet wide and three feet deep, and 36 rods in length. The contents were thrown on to the highland side. We suffered this matter country who have much experience on this subject. to lie and rot till the present month.

in such a manner as to bury all the brakes and as we have never suffered from rot in our own fields, After levelling we sowed grass seed, and intend to or causes of this attack on the most useful root sow clover next spring for the cows to feed in that with which Providence has favored us.

able piece of ground, nearly one fourth of an acre, that their tendency is to enrich rather than to imporis not great. The ditching costs twenty-five cents erish the grounds that bear them, though our own per roil, and the ditch makes a good fence between individual opinion has long been that potatoes are the pasture and meadow. The high ground is now more exhausting, or at least more injurious to some put in such a condition that it may be as readily bloughed as any part of the farm; and it may be sandy loams we find we have better harvests of nid down for mowing or pasturing either. The grass and of hay after corn than after potatoes ditch will be kept nearly full of water for the bene- though both fields were equally manured, fit of the fresh meadow grass; yet it will serve for a of one good man would level such a ditch and cover that when planted for two or three years in succe

matter to run a plough through them; you never quantities have been raised for distilling-also it like to plant such land, and the easiest mode of kill- Maine where the soil is well adapted to the potato ing the brakes and the low blueber y bushes, is to bury them completely in August or September, and sow grass seed on the surface. Nothing will kill have discontinued all attempts to raise them. a growing plant sooner than burying its top with Some have recommended procuring seed from

We intend to fill up the small brook that waters this fresh meadow, that the water may flow over the whole occasionally in the fore part of the season. A pump log laid in the bed of the brook, will drain off the water in summer and render the ground dry grass. Fresh meadows should never be drained are more liable to rust than in Massachusetts

Our neighbor, Mr. Obed Winter, has sont He has no name for thom, and we have none, proved on transplanting. Yet now if you expose a though they grew on land that we sold him for a

village; a handsome house, a variety of fruit and they are grown on congenial soil and become so ornamental trees, and a garden kept in the nicest order. He is one of the mechanics who raises his of digestion than an unripe or watery potato—suc

FRENCH FARMING.

The Society of Encouragement of Paris, has the other food being all digested. to Monsieur Hauterine, of the Department of "Haut Rhen" for his chemical solution for soaking seeds, after a report made in the year 1842, to said seeds, after a report made in the year 1842, to said in a number of years, and then on land not very society, by the commission appointed for that purpose, composed of four chemists and four agriculturists, who, after testing Moss. Hauterine's process, for three consecutive years, came to the conform the clouds the better would be the potato har-

clusion that it was of the greatest importance to agriculturists in general.

The soil on which the experiments were made was possessed of ne peculiar property, except it had not been manured for several years. The vigor of the plants, according to the report made to the society by the commission, can only be ascribed to certain chemical solutions. For example, seeds of wheat steeped in the solution and sown on the of the office of the seed having been, before sown, subjected to certain chemical solutions. For example, seeds of wheat steeped in the solution and sown on the office of the same sample upprepared, and sown at the sams time, and on the same soil had not tillered more than two or three stems.

The advantages to be derived by M. Hauterine's process are namerous. The wheat will yield more than double when the seed is sonked in the solution—it will hasten the harvest at least ten or fifteen days sooner. No injury can be apprehended to the seed from insects or field mice, for it has been ascertained that even birds will not touch it, after being sows; files or rest will not in the least harm the plants when growing. Mr. Hauterine's process or solution, is equally beneficial for all kinds of seeds—such as barley, outs, rye, clover, &c., only the soaking in the solution takes more or less time for each kind of seed.

[Translated from the "Annales d'Agriculture." H. We publish the above with but very little

We publish the above with but very little spectation that it will prove, as some of our city farmers would call it, "an important discovery for

We are not very positive on this subject, no having made trials of every substance in nature in order to determine whether manure enough may be forced into seeds to save the trouble of spreading any over the field. We have steeped seeds, and we have sometimes suffered by it. Corn steepbut that of picking the fruit. All we are obliged to do at first, is to furnish trellises or trees for the vines by well and look more green and rank than other by well and look more green and rank than other corn not steeped. But we think more has been lost than gained by steeping or soaking field seeds.

Wheat must be washed and cleansed to avoid smut. We know this is useful and necessary-but room for a supply of grapes. You can have vines a harvest without other appliances is a different steeping to impregnate the seed so much as to give running on your dwelling house or other buildings, thing. There can be no harm however in encourwithout injuring them. Every mechanic who has a aging our young and ingenious farmers to try experiments on a small scale, bearing in mind that an ounce of experience is better, in all fields, than a pound of theory.

French chemists are very ingenious, but me chemists know but little of farming; they may give better to cultivate our own luxuries than to send to us a nseful hint, but we must be cautious in adoptthe East and West Indies for them. What sums ing their schemes, however plausible, and positive

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROT IN POTATOES.

MR. EDITOR :- Sir: Being a subscriber to our paper, and noticing you are always ready to answer inquiries on subjects that interest the farmer, I would ask as briefly as possible, for with the exception of some very early kinds, are affected with rot. It commences on the cutside of the root and extends until the whole becomes soft. They are decaying very rapidly In some fields where it has not been discovered till within the last five or six days, but few can now be found that are not affected more or les It is the opinion of some there will not be enough saved for seed. Where they have been dug and put in cellars, after the rot had com-menced on some, the whole have been entirely

sow new seed. We notice that many people out dition in the neighboring towns and the ad-cross ditches in such direction that it will not be for about a fortnight previous to the first of Sepwe frequently find strips of land between high ground and meadow, that are tough and bard to us the cause of this decay, in the root?

We apprehend there are not many in this We hear many complaints this year, from various We have now levelled down this ditch mud in quarters, of the rotting of potatoes in the field, but Where the ground was uneven we nor seen the disease prevailing in the fields of othothed it with hoes before casting on the dirt. ers we can do no more than theorize on the cause

It has in this country been very generally sup-The expense of fixing this unsightly and unprofit- posed that the potato is not injurious to any soil

We also find that rotation is more necessary whe sufficient drain to the highland. Three days' work potatoes are planted than in corn or other cropsone fourth of an acre, (one rod wide and 40 rods sion, on the same plat, the barvest diminishes and the vines are much more liable to rust. This ba Where strong brake roots abound, it is no easy been noted in N. Hampshire where very large

We have seen English accounts of diseases i potatoes and to such extent that whole counties distance and others a strict rotation of crops which would admit the potato but once in a number of

We are inclined to think a clayey soil is less injured by them and favors their production more than sandy loams. We have raised large quantities of them on our farm on the banks of the Kennebec, enough for mowing. Moving water will make good and though the soil there seems to suit them, they They are very apt to rust when you plant a field with them for two or three years in succession.

The potate plant was considered poisonous it South America, whence it came, but it has much imnot fit for use. Potatoes are thought to be light food and easy of digestion, and this may be when ripe as to be mealy. But no cooked food is harder as most people are obliged to eat if they cat any. You will find that an animal which happens to vemit food two or three hours after eating, will al-OF THE EFFECTS OF SOAKING SEEDS IN ways heave up large bits of potato if it has exten any. Sometimes the bits of potato only will come

> We can suggest no better remedy for the rot is potatoes than planting a field with them once only

that are quite different from any kind of peat.

Mud that has lain long at the bottom of a pond addresses were too long for our paper. may be worth something to mix with different kinds of matter, but it cannot be very rich in itself, for the water must have diluted and diminished its

he Pacific Ocean and on the coast of Africa is sup- first act ever passed by Congress, except the one posed to have lost none of its goodness by length of concerning oaths.

That act was entitled, "An Act to make om ponds often looks as rich as manure from parns; but black matter is not always fertilizing; omething is lacking.

that you can set to fermenting as you can peat muck.

There it is on the parchment record of Congress, and on the paper record of our statute books. Ir can't be erased, and it shan't be ncentrated, and all that is needed to convert it o manure is matter that will cause it to ferment.

ed with it.

It sometimes happens that you have distant fields which have peat, or pond mud near them. In such case you need not be at the expense of carting home the peat or mud and back again; but you can make your compost heap near the field that is to be manured and put one load from your barn to three nanured and put one load from your barn to three or four loads of your mud, &c. [Ed.

escapes, nor scarcely a leaf on the tree. They subsist on the pulpy part of the leaf, which, when eaten to the naked fibre they make their escape from by dropping down, spider like, on a rope of their own manufacturing; but whither they go and what they farther do, we say notnot knowing. They made their appearance here sometime about the last of July or first of August, and so changed the aspect of the birch —the leaves becoming apparently sear and dead. No one remembers seeing the like before. It is beginning of his administration in 1802, and not known how far this ravage extends or whether it will tend to injure the growth of the birch. We have heard of the same forty or fifty miles south.

As I am no entomologist I have been thus

This is the history of the Country on the you, that you might the better mark and take

owledge of him.

Benegatially.

B. F. WILBUR. Respectfully, B. I Butters Vale, Sept 9, 1844.

Since writing the foregoing I have farther oticed the little villains have attacked other noticed the fittle villans have attacked other trees besides the yellow birch—but not so extensively—white birch, apple tree, willow and the cherry tree; and that they are not all invariably of the same color—some are nearly or quite black.

B. F. W.

twigs of the white birch in rapid motion.

We have never noticed the kind of worm de-

We have already given some extracts from the uck as if there was as much uniformity in it as address of Mr. Webster to the great assembly at here is in clay or sand; but practical men know Albany. We now give farther extracts to show his here is as much difference in peat as in wood for views of the operation of the tariff. We would fuel; and that there are various kinds of pond muck publish the who'e of what he said on one side, and of what Mr. Wright said on the other side, but the

fertilizing qualities whatever, they may have been in former times.

The guano that is now procuped from islands in call your attention, then, to the history of the

provision for the necessities of government, the payment of the national debt, and the Protection of American Manufactures." Aye, the omething is lacking.

In mud you find no vegetable matter; nothing and now so much abhorred word, Protection.

Now, gentlemen, Congress as I have mention Now, gentlemen, Congress as I have mentioned, assembled, and the House of Representations than a pile of sand or any loam destitute of vegotable matter. It may aid in improving the texture of your soil as all mixtures of earthy matter are good, but you cannot expect meadow mud to be manure or to be rich merely on account of its color.

Now, gentlemen, Congress as I have mentioned, assembled, and the House of Representations—the first day of May, 1789. It was just before the spring importations—the treasury was empty—the debt unprovided for—there was not money enough in hand to pay the expenses of members of Congress, and Mr. Madison, who took a great and admirable lead in the public business of the day, the introduced a measure into Congress as I have mentioned. introduced a measure into Congress to lay the necessary imposts; and in the emergency of the More than 40 years ago, when a lad, we obtained leave to cart a number of loads of black mud on the highland of the old farm, supposing from its appearance that the mud must be rich. It was suffered to lie in a heap for more than one year; it was then spread over the highland; but it did no more service than so much lime would have done on that kind of soil.

Lime has often been recommended and tried with peat muck, on the supposition that lime will hasten fermentation of fibrous matter. But those who

peat muck, on the supposition that lime will hasten fermentation of fibrous matter. But those who have made actual trial of it find it does not hasten the fermentation unless it be fresh lime and is under the operation of slaking of decomposition.

Pond mud that is collected from the washing of uplands is often richer than highland soil; and if not it is useful to put in your yard or barn to impose the rich liquids and particles that are too often entirely lost. On some farms you find it difficult to entirely lost. On some farms you find it difficult to procure soil to put in the cowyard and hogpen. Pend mud or peat may then answer a good purpose wants of the Treasury, to protect the industry, and so the raise a little monder, without going into the imposition of specific discriminating duties, article by article by article by article on imports as we inttend to go on.—Now York petition, and on some we will lay lighter, and on some we will lay heavier duties; we will discriminate, and we will make this discrimination with a view, while answering the wants of the Treasury, to protect the industry, to aid you, or to assist in forming a compost heap; but we have never seen much pond mud that would answer the purpose of manure though lime be mixand with it.

cent.

And now let me say, at that time this was no WORMS STRIPPING YELLOW BIRCHES.

MR. EDITOR,—In our place and vicinity an uncommon attack has been made on the yellow birch by a wormlike insect, about a third of an inch long, of a dark yellowish color, with black head. It appears to be quite sensitive to the feel, for the least touch will make him "hop like a parched pea." They are solitary in their habits; each insect incloses itself alone in the leaf by drawing the outer edges together and fastening them by means of a substance like cobweb. Their ravages are complete; not a tree escapes, nor scarcely a leaf on the tree. They subsist on the pulpy part of the leaf, which, be protected, he did not know

August, and so changed the aspect of the birch followed Gen. Washington's. It was regarded forest as to make it quite observable by any one the leaves becoming apparently sear and dead.

The leaves becoming apparently sear and dead.

As I am no encommongest I have been the particular in describing this nees comer and its depredations in the hope to hear remarks upon the subject from you, Mr. Editor, or some of your correspondents. We should like to know more of its character and its class. If we could successive Administrations, it was held as the undoubted right of Congress, and no more the

And now fellow-citizens, having stated to you And now fellow-citizens, naving stated to what I conscientiously believe to be, and what is proved to be, the real system, the true system of policy, and the measures by which the government has been administered since most of us were born. I put it to you to-day, whether it of the same color—some are nearly or quite black.

B. F. W.

The yellow birch is a very valuable kind of wood, and any miscreant that unnecessarily strips it of its leaves ought to be stript and exposed to the nullification.

I desire to consider with candor and fairness

We have never noticed the kind of worm described by our correspondent. We have caterpillar worms an inch in length, yellow bodies and black heads, on our button woods and other trees. We have three or four kinds of worm that prey on the leaders! Who speak for them! Whose standard do they follow! Whose words do they only a Whose words words they only it was a leader of the angle words. have three or four kinds of worm that prey on the leaf of the apple tree in August, some eating clean as they go, others gathering the leaf into folds for a shelter and weaving webs around them. But none of these are so small as this birch worm.

We are scourged at different times with vermin is idle to profess that the party goes farther

would accidentally give some incidental protection. If that is the meaning of incidental protection, I cschew the word altogether. No, no, The true principle is this; you lay a duty to raise a necessary amount of revenue; in laying it you discriminate, not accidentally but studiously, cautiously, designedly, discreetly; and in raising a dellar of revenue, you consider upon what article you can collect that dollar so as best to advance the industry of the nation. That's the question, and that's all of it. If you look only to the revenue in laying the duty, That's the question, and that's all of it. If you look only to the revenue in laying the duty, and say you are in favor of the protection which that duty will incidentally allow, you may as well say you are in favor of a rain, or a fog, or a thunder storm. You are in favor of an accident. It is something which you cannot control, it will take place against your volition, or without it; whether you are in favor of it or not. This certainly, is not a statesmanlike view of this subject.

The great principle is this:—one of you has to contribute five dollars a year to maintain the

of this subject.

The great principle is this:—one of you has to contribute five dollars a year to maintain the Government; and you pay it in the form of duties on what you consume. Now if you happen equence to you on what particular articles this duty is imposed. But it makes the greatest difference in the world to your neighbor whethdifference in the world to your neighbor whether er it is laid on such articles as he produces, or whether it is laid so as to keep him down and subservient to the labor of other countries. I say again, there must be an intended, designed, say again, there must be an intended, designed, studied, discreet discrimination for real, sub-stantial protection; and the man who is not for that, is for nothing but incidents, accidents and

We hear much of reciprocity, and I take the rule upon this subject to be well laid down by a distinguished gentleman from another sec-tion of the United States, whom you will probably have the pleasure of hearing, when you have got through the pain of listening to me, reciprocity was a matter to be secured that reciprocity was a matter to be secured with foreign nations, when it was evidently a just reciprocity. But I have yet to learn, that some new dictionary, that a system of reciprocity is a system with advantages only on one side. I am for reciprocity treaties. No, I will not say treaties but arrangements: for the whole power over the subject lies with Congress, and not with the treaty making power. But I am for real reciprocity, not such as was revoided by the treaty arrange.

Now, gentlemen, having detained you so long on the history of the government, to show that Protection has been one of its objects from the beginning. I'll consider, for a moment, the reason, the theory of the matter. Why is Protection to domestic labor useful and necessary to the country? It comes to this. We have a variety of occupations. And allow me to say that this variety of employment is a matter of great importance to society, for it gives scope to every grade of ingenuity and talent. I admit freely, notwithstanding the multitude of avocations in life, that the culture of the soil is the great leading interest of the country. I admit this freely,

this. We have a variety of ceregations. And allow me to say that this variety of ceregations, and allow me to say that this variety of ceregations, and allow me to say that the variety of ceregation of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract. And that the calture of the soil is the great leading interest of the contract. I admit the freely, and an siling if you consider the contract of the

vest; but it is not so. The present crop in our vicinity will be more than midding, though we have had a sty summer. Change of seed, or tubers, may also have a good effect, but both may notremedy the evil spoken of. We should like to hear facts or opinions from other correspondents on the subject of this complaint.

We should like to know whether potatoes are better than the Egyptians with their "locusts," their "frogs," their "lice" and their "swarms of give meaner and the hill, than when it is spread over the field and mingled with the soil.

[Editor.

POND MUD WITH LIME.

Ms. Editor.—Sit: You seem so willing to an accordance when the conjumined with green manure is the hill, than when the conjumined with green manure is the hill, than when it is spread over the field and mingled with the soil.

[Editor.

POND MUD WITH LIME.

Ms. Editor.—Sit: You seem so willing to an accordance will be brief.

Ms. Editor.—Sit: You seem so willing to an accordance when the conjumined with green manure is the hill, than when the conjumined with green manure is the hill, than when it is spread over the field and mingled with the soil.

[Editor.

POND MUD WITH LIME.

Ms. Editor.—POND MUD WITH LIME.

Ms. Editor.—Pond the proper manure of the conjumined with the soil of the proper manure of the conjumined with green manure is the hill, than when the conjumined with green manure is the hill, than when the conjumined with the soil.

[Editor.

POND MUD WITH LIME.

Ms. Editor.—Pond means the proper manure of the conjumined with the soil of the proper manure of the conjumined with the soil of the proper manure of the conjumined with the soil of the proper manure of the conjumined with the soil of the proper manure of the conjumined with the soil of the proper manure of the proper manure of the proper manure of the hill the manure of the proper manure of the hill the proper manure of the hill the proper manure of the hill the manure of the proper m

and which takes off the surplus agricultural produce.

I think it sheds light upon the subject which must satisfy reasonable minds, to look at facts. Now the New England States, three of them at least, do not raise their own bread stuffs. They are consumers largely of the flour and grain of this and other states as well as of other articles. I have taken some pains to ascertain the amount of the products of other States, by Massachusetts alone. I know in the absence of official papers, it is not easy to speak positively and certainty: but I have given some attention to the subject, and a very intelligent member of Congress from Massachusetts, an accurate and careful man, (Mr. Hudson) has attended to it also; and the result of these estimates tended to it also; and the result of these estimates I wish to lay before the people of this community and of all the States, planting states as well as others, and to show them what amount is consumed

ers, and to show them what amount is consumed in Massachusetts.

In the first place Massachusetts takes and pays for cotton to the amount of \$7,000,000 annually. And now, if you go to Boston and look at the great depot of the Western railroad, you will find it filled with flour; and in every road, and on the side hills of New Hampshire, and wherever is water to float, or steam power to convey it, in every village and town, and at every cross road, you will find flour bearing every brand from the state of New York and the West; and there's where it is consumed. Massachusetts takes and pays for Flour ansumed. Massachusetts takes and pays for Flour ansumed.

She buys and consumes beef, pork and other

provisions to the amount of \$3,000,000.

Of butter and cheese, mostly from New York, she buys \$1,000,000.

She takes \$500,000 of pig lead from Mississippi and Illinois.

She takes \$3,000,000 of rice from South Caroli-

She takes \$3,00,000 of neerical South Carolina for consumption, and
Of tar, pitch, &c., from what they call the "glorious old North State," \$1,000:
And, not to overlook Pennsylvania, she pays her
annually \$800,000 for Iron.
Here, then, are \$40,000,000 of products of the

Having thus entered at too much length, and spoken of our past history and present condition. I will submit what I think is likely to be the future progress of the country. Under God, the favor of Providence, it is in our own power in a great measure to prescribe this futurity, and to say what it shall be. If we choose to go on in the path we have trod before, to adhere to the administration which has established the country, there is no reason to doubt that our prosperity will make progress, that we shall go on step by step until we attain any desirable degree of national greatness. If, on the contrary, we run counter to all that has been done then, whatever others may expect, I look for nothing but disaster and distress."

FARMING OPERATIONS ON THE ESTATE OF J. S. C. GREEN, ESQ. OF WALTHAM.

Mr. Breck, editor of the New England Farmer, as made a visit to this farm, which was well erty of Governor Gore. It is a beautiful seat and we are glad it has fallen into good hands. Mr.

Breck reports as follows:-The place well known as the Gore estate, now in possession of J. S. C. Green, Esq., situated on the road from Watertown to Waltham, is familiar to every passing traveller, and noble as one of the few beautiful country seats which were the pride and ornament of the vicinity of the city, some thirty or 40 years ago.

Gov. Gore, with much good taste, planted a great variety of forest and ornamental trees, forming a wide belt around a large tract of land, enclosing the pleasure grounds, park, orchards.

enclosing the pleasure grounds, park, orchards, mowing, tillage, &c., forming, at the present time, as dense and umbrageous shades as in a primeval forest; fine gravel walks traverse the of this grand enclosure, nearly concealed by the

on this grand enclosure, hearly conceased by the stately trees, except on the southwesterly side, on which opens an extensive lawn.

One of the prnamental trees which attracts the attention, is the Hemlock. We were informed by Mr. Robert Murray, superintendent formed by Mr. Robert Mutter that of the farming and gardening departments, that some trees of this species which he show us, nearly 20 feet high, and clothed with branchs to the ground, were removed by him a few growth, notwithstanding these trees are suppos-ed to be so difficult to transplant. But we will leave the ornamental, and speak of what is im-

Of making Compost.—Mr. Murray appears to understand the grand secret of success in agricultural pursuits—which is, economy in saving and composting, and the right application of manures; this should not be a secret to any judge from the manner in which they suffer the materials for making compost to waste on their premises, we are constrained to believe

are yet unacquainted with the important secret.

Take the article of urine, for instance, and how much is lost to many individuals for want of care, in saving and applying it, and how im-mensely great, taking it in the aggregate, for our State alone. Those who are acquainted our State alone. Those who are acquainted with the value of cow urine, assert that it is alue of an article, much of which is now lost.

on the farm under notice, the urine from the cattle is all saved and conveyed to a cistern undernotine. The floor of the stable, that holds about nine hogshount. I heads. The floor of the stable re-prinked with gypsum, every morning after the cattle have the stable of the stable of the cattle have the stable of the stable of the cattle have the stable of the stable of the cattle have the stable of the sta into this basin the contents of the urine cistern is discharged; as the liquor soaks into the peat, six bushels of ground plaster is spread over the surface, to fix the ammonia; the whole bed is then thrown up into a compact form, four or five feet high; stakes are thrust down into the middle of the bed, that some idea, may be formed

dle of the bed, that some idea may be formed of the temperature of the heap from time to time, which is examined often, that the mass may not get overheated and burnt, as it may be very much injured or be made nearly worthless; by withdrawing the stake, an experienced permit ascertain very nearly the state of the dle of the bed, that some idea may be formed son will ascertam very nearly the state of the bed by the heat of the stake: but this is not left to uncertainty: a theremometer is inserted in the hole repeatedly, and when it indicates 90 degrees, the fermentation is deemed sufficient: the heap is then shovelled over, and spread a is ready for application, or to be put under cover for future use. Compost from night soil is made in the same way. We saw a number of beds of peat prepared for the reception of this valuable manure, which is delivered from the night earts at \$3 per load. Mr. Murray is heaps exceed 80 or 90 degrees, and when prop-erly prepared, they will retain a moderate heat of 50 or 60 degrees through the winter. Experiments in raising Corn. We were

Experiments in raising Corn. We write shown a cornfield of about 4 acres, on which Mr. Murray is trying three experiments: the particular minutes of the processes and results we hope will be furnished after the corn is harvested, and laid before our readers. The field was all in sward in the spring, when it was ploughthat the process of the process horoughly harrowed in. On No. 1, barn-yard ompost was applied, and on No. 2, night-soil compost: on each a liberal supply—but as his minutes were not on hand could not tell how many cart-loads. On these two lots no manure was used in the drill. - On No. 3, barn-varwas used in the drift. On No. 3, barryare manure was spread upon the grass, and imme diately ploughed in 6 or 7 inches deep, the same depths as the other lots: the ground was ther rolled and harrowed as with the rest: the whole after culture: the corn was suffered to stand one foot apart in the drill, and no hilling per-mitted: the ground between the drills was per-fectly level. In lot No. 1, the corn had filled out well—most of the stalks had two ears upon them, and the prospect was good for an abund-ant harvest, and superior to No. 2, on which the night soil compost had been spread: but on No. 3, the corn was much superior to that on either lot, and at least two feet higher than No 2,—very luxuriant, with many suckers, and nearly every stalk had two ears, many three or four, and one was noticed with eight, good, had and indifferent upon it. The prospect on this lot was for a most extraordinary yield of corn, as well as a large quantity of fodder. Mr. Murray does not cut his stalks, as is too often the case, science and experience teaching him that the leaves have an important office to perthis we have some doubt.

Mr. Murray is very particular in selecting his seed corn, which he does in the field, from stalks bearing two or more ears; he has pursued this course year after year, and this may

account in part for the extra number of cars to the stalk, so general throughout the field. He had about three acres of potatoes planted upon green-award ploughed this spring, the ma-nure apread, and none put in the hill; with po-tatoes, he thinks it best to hill up a little. His octatoes looked finely.

He spoke of the benefit of subsoil ploughing

where this operation had been performed, the crops of grass the present season were very heavy, while on lots adjoining, with the same management, except sub-soiling, the crops were

While the farm has been under the care of the present superintendent, a number of acres of poor, unprofitable swamp or meadow land have been brought into a state of great productiveness by draining. We noticed the lux ductiveness by draining. We noticed the lux-uriance of the grass which grew over and near the covered drains, and giving some idea of the beneficial effect of thorough draining. Many other things worthy of notice came un-

der our observation, which we have not room to record at the present time.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1844.

William Rackminster, Editor

Mechanic Exhibition at Fancuil and Quincy Halls.

On Monday commenced the great Exhibition of American Workmanship. Through the week-will be seen at these Halls the ingenuity of our native workmen applied to a vast variety of objects which, but a few years ago, could not be made in America.

In the war of the revolution every one knows how our soldiers suffered for want of clothing In the last war we were no better provided We took up arms, but we had not half enough fit for use. We raised an army, but we could not find clothing enough for it through a single year! We actually depended on our enemy for blankets, for coats, for shirts, for arms and for ammunition !

On entering Faneuil Hall we find a great variety of cloth that would serve to warm as army, or to grace the form of the wealthiest citizen. Here were woollens of the nicest material and manufacture. Plain cottons of all prices, cheap as you please. Calicoes as rich as Queen Victoria wears. Mouslins de laine of beautiful fabric. This article is new in our fooms. It is made at Andover.

Here are shirtings and sheetings and carpeting; hose, hats and bonnets; shawle, gloves and shoes, and made to suit every body. A blind lady is seen braiding straw for bonnets.

Here are tickings from Medford, N. H. Prints from the works at Fall River; Cottons from the Bartlett Steam Mills, Newburyport; Woollens from the Ballard Vale Companyfrom the Amoskeag Company-the Hamilton Woollen Company, Southbridge. Fancy cassimeres made by M. & A. Harrisville, N. H. Woollen goods by Gilbert & Steams, Ware. Fine flannels by Stevens & Hodge, Andover also from the Middlesex Mills, Lowell, and from F. Skinner & Co., all from American

Here are specimens of book binding, ready made clothing. A case of nine shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., by Charles P. Hatheway of Plymouth. A large glass case containing seven we find hats in great variety. Brushes, shoes paper hangings, patterns for braced bridges .-Prouty & Mears' farm tools, various kinds of ploughs that look as neat as a pin. On the opposite side of the walk are the farm tools of our neighbors, Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Here are ploughs of various sizes and forms to suit This company has ventured to lengthen the cast iron mould plate so much as to overcome the difficulty formerly experienced in all east iron ploughs; we find the longest ones throwing the furrow as flat as the old wooden mould boards formerly did, and with

This company has a variety of winnowing mills, straw cutters, forks, particularly those of Partridge's make, for whom they are the sole agents in this city. Of scythe snaiths, they have a very perfect kind, the nibs are screwed on and can be readily altered in the mowing field, without a set of smith's tools to operate with. Here are hoes, spades, iron rakes and other garden tools that accommodate all farmers, and the materials of which they are made are excellent. The English ploughs that we have seen, are not to be compared with these. They are clumsy, unwieldy, heavy. Here is a subsoil plough that might suit the English tolerably well; it is the only awkward tool in the whole lot. It is twice as long as it need be, and it will not be likely to take with our farmers. To stir up the earth, not turning it over, we have no need of a long instrument; the length of the shortest plough is sufficient .-Ruggles, Nourse & Co. have copied the English in this, but we think they can do better.

Passing down the Hall we find fire engines of good workmanship, boats, ships, cordage; likenesses taken by Daguerreotype, glass ware, clocks and watches, books, carde, sets of teeth, silver ware, porcelain. Then we find planing machines, tack machines, circular saws, stoves of all kinds exhibit ed by Mr. Gardner Chilson from his store 51 and 53 Blackstone street. Mr. C. also exhibited Espy's smoke blower, a cap for smoky chimneys. The principle seems to be a good one, but we have not yet heard much from those who have proved it.

Organs of all sizes; music in abundance rattled through one part of the Hall. Leather splitting machines that make three monstrous calf skins out of one bull's hide. Carriages, washing machines, forcing pumps, sleighs, door locks and latches. Then comes the tall organ 20 feet high and pipes as big as a maple log. And here too, is a grand telescope made in Springfield-we shall look at this ance more.

Farther on are lots of leather, shoes, lasts, saddles, bridles, furs, muffs, tippets, fur shawls, umbrellas, and all manner of nice things that we cannot notice this week so particularly as we could

Mr. Moses Abbott, of Andover, has sent us some admirable fruit-" The Jaques Peach."-These are large, very, and are rich enough for an

Cassius M. Clay, who has emancipated his slaves and is preaching against slavery, has arrived in this city to attend the great Whig convention.

It ? The caterpillars, the army worm, and the drought, are much complained of as too fond of cotton in South Carolina and Louisiana.

THE WHIG MASS MEETING.

On Thursday there was an immense gatherng, in Boston, of Whigs from all parts of the York Evening Post, at the request of a friend. He Union. A procession formed of about 1200 thinks the Society here spoken of offers advantages which are not to be realized in this city.

All passed off very pleasantly and the demo-cratic party enjoyed the joke so well that they of his death. In making this annual contribu-

were very much thronged through the day.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

The rooms were crowded with visiters vesrday, and we understand that the display of fine fruits is considered superior to that of any go preceding year. The fruits and vegetables appeared to us excellent, and the evidence of Horticultural skill and taste must be very gratifying to all who have taken part in their pro-

duction.

We can notice but few of the varieties singly.

Col. M. P. Wilder, the President of the Society, exhibited 103 varieties of Pears. There were 150 varieties of Pears from the Pomological Gardens at Salem, and the fine basket of fruit from the Garden of J. P. Cushing, Esq., was quite attractive. was quite attractive.

There were fine Plums by Mr. Pond and large fine Peaches by Mr. John Hill of West

Owen of Cambridge who also exhibited some in fact did not succeed. handsome Porter Apples. Russet Sweetings Bartlett Pears by Samuel Phipps of Dorchester bly. Stuffs, who also had the "Dutch Codling Apple." Messrs S. & G. Hyde had in their collection the "Gravenstein Apple" and the "Yellow cline from prices previous to the news. Apple."

The "Chinese Pears" and the "Mandrakes"

Flour is better. The drought has stopped were new and curious; the "Eagles" done in the mills at the South, to a most unusual extent

CHAIRS OF ANTIQUITY. Deacon Abraham Capen, of Stoughton, has now in this city a couple of high back chairs, made in England and brought over in the May Flower in 1620. One of these chairs formerly belonged to Elisha Bradford, grandson of Governor Bradford, who was once its proprietor. These chairs are now at the store of D. Weld & Co., 35 South Market street. They cannot be admitted in the Hall as they are not of American driven from the swamps by the high water.

The weather. In this vicinity we find it uncommonly dry. Our pastures suffer much, and a very large proportion of our wells are dry. A gentleman from Chesterfield, N. H., told us yesterday there was no want of rain in that part of the Morth Am.

Dally Convicted for Muddler. The jury in the case of John Daily, charged with the murder of Matthew Hammit, in the Kensington Riots, came into court last evening at nine o'clock, and returned a verdict against the prisoner of murder in the second degree. [Philad. North Am. country. He says the potatoes are suffering, however from another cause, the rot, that is doing vemany days past.

FIRE. On Friday last week, the dwelling hor ccupied by Lorenzo Jordan of Attleboro was wholv consumed. Most of the furniture was saved. Wm. Jilson in the same town committed suicide

on Thursday of last week. MR. NOYES PEARSON, of Byfield, has sent us some rich seedling rareripes. They are above the

shall call them "the Pearson Seedling." Mr. Wm. Bullard, of Dedham, Lower

This is the Sudbury Sweeting. Mr. Obed Hartshorn, of Dover, has presented us with some small potatoes that are called the pine apple. He says they are good Tuesday evening.

A barn belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Benjamin Field, in the rear of Horpital street, Providence, full of hay, was burnt on Tuesday evening.

to eat.

They had a severe gale at Tallanasse, Sept.

Sth. An entire roof of a new brick store was blown off. They had not heard yet of the damage at St. Marks.

Pourier Meeting. There was a Fourier meeting to organize and ameliorate society at the Hall under the Museum last evening. Ladies Magazine for October, one of the most

LIFE INSURANCE.

We capy the following article from the New

which are not to be realized in this city.

which are not to be realized in this city.

which are not to be realized in this city.

"One would be apt to think that in this country tended upwards of four miles in length.

Flags and banners decorated all the streets through which the procession passed. Lines were drawn across our 100 foot South Market Street, and handsome flags were hung up.—

Little narrow Elm street was full of banners—
some roguish painter undertook to let the public know on one of them, how many whigs and how many democrats there were, who did business in that street.

The cavalcade first passed our office, then came carriages containing Messrs. Webster, C.

M. Clay, Bond of Ohio, Berrien of Georgia, Huntington of Conn., Miller of N. Jersey, Morse of Maine, Fowler of N. York, and other gentlemen of distinction.

As the procession passed us we counted ban-

Morse of Maine, Fowler of N. York, and other gentlemen of distinction.

As the procession passed us we counted banners from 18 states, with various devices and inscriptions. One vehicle carried a live coon, and there was a dead coun too in the procession, but it was stuffed full and looked nearly as well as the other.

Two shoe shops, with workmen in them, made considerable sport as they passed along.
The best looking one, of course, had the Clay banner up, and four men inside were hammering away to the tune of two dollars a day and roast beef.—In the other shop three out of four were sitting idle or smoking pipes. They had up the banner of Polk and Dallas, and were grumbling about low wages.

All passed off very pleasantly and the democratic party enjoyed the joke so well that they is fully a party and the insurer of the profits, which the remains, is subjected to no further liabilities.

The situations of life insurance are numerous, but its benefits are most striking in these cases when an individual has a family or friends dependant upon him for support and sure to be left destitute when he dies. By setting apart a small sum annually, he may secure to them a comfortable maintenance in the event of his death. In making this annual contribution is juililized high duty, extending his care for

cratic party enjoyed the joke so well that they too got up a great meeting in the evening, in State Street; they raised their flags, and the Times office was very fully illuminated on the joyous occasion. The publisher of the Times has now a joyous office in the Custom house and why should he not expend a little for illumination?

No accident happened, though our streets was a representation of the remaining of this industry?

No man of common prudence sends a vessel or a

of the earnings of his industry?

No man of common prudence sends a vessel or a cargo to sea without first effecting an insurance upon them. Yet, the dangers of the sea have been nil explored, its rocks and shoals laid down in charts, and we have seamen whose skill almost challenges the tempests. In the voyage of life there are perils against which no foresight can guard, unknown brenkers and quicksands, and whirlpools in the ocean before us, and the most expert navigator knows that he must be wrecked or stranded at last. No owner of a building or merchandize exposed to the danger of fire allows it to chandize exposed to the danger of fire allows it to remain without insurance. Yet there is no build-ing or merchandize which is not safer from fire than

That this most useful application of insurance Of the vegetables, there was a huge squash, from Mr. Marland, of Andover, weighing 133 lbs., another from Messrs. Hovey & Co., weighing 97 lbs., and a third by Mr. Richards, weighing 113 lbs. The largest cabbage that we ever tried to go around, was from Messrs. Weld & Mackintosh, of Roxbury. Some of the longest and handsomest potatoes that we have ever seen, were those exhibited by Mr. Lovett, of Beverly.

There were fee Player by Mr. Pand and Capen at 138 1-2 Washington Street, Boston. Capen at 138 1-2 Washington Stre

Cambridge called "Lemon Rareripe" and ripes by Salmon specking and ripes by Salmon specking and ripes by Mr. John We also noticed large red Apples by Mr. John An accion sale of Drugs went very heavily, NEW YORK MARKET. Sept, 19-3 P. M.

The business of the Autumn is exhibiting by Col. Bigelow of Medford and very large The prices of goods have given way considera-by Bartlett Pears by Samuel Phipps of Dorchester by Summer Phipps of Dorchester by Samuel Phipps of Dorchester by Summer Sum Cotton and Woollen fabrics.

are not disposed to do much without another

flowers and the Boquets and garlands by the Floriculturists adorned the room to the admiration of the fair visitors who crowded to see their beauties and smell their fragrance.

Even on the Brandywine, business has been in a good measure suspended. A good deal of flour has been brought here to supply the wants of Philadelphia, where the receipts are insufficient for the consumption. The arrivals here quite light, owing to the want of water for grinding and for boating also. Good Gennes has been sold at \$4,38; Michigan at \$4,25.

PANTHER KILLED. The Port Gibson (Miss.) erald of the 29th ult. says ;-"Last week lower part of this county. This is the first panther that has been seen in this neighborhood

SUDDEN DEATH. A German named Charles ry extensive mischief in other parts of New Eng-land. It has been uncommonly warm here for fit of anger, caused by an altercation with two of his countrymen. Verdic Verdict of the jury,

FORGERY. Samuel D. Chambers, a carpen ter and joiner, residing on James' street, was committed to prison on Saturday evening, for forging a note of \$13 upon Mr. Corning, of Webster. [Roch. Dem.

RAIN AT THE SOUTH. A violent storm some rich seedling rareripes. They are above the middling size, very juicy and well flavored. We Wednesday last, which, it is feared has done

much damage to the crops on the low ground. We learn from the Telegraph that the Plains, has sent us some nice little white apples, very well tasted. Also a large striped apple.

This is the Sadham Sacratical was very fully

A man named Elbridge, recently from Troy,

Mr. Frederick George, of Methuen, has been committed at Buffalo for attempting sent us some beautiful specimens of the President apple.

Ladies Magazine for October, one of the most useful and cheapest of that class of publications.

II Lewis & Sampson have Part VIII of "Neal's History of the Puritans" which completes the work.—The Illuminated Bible No 9, and "The Jilt," all from the Press of the Harpers.

RYAT WATCH AND MONEY. Thomas Ryan was arrested by officer Lalor, charged with having last night stolen a watch, worth \$30, and \$60 in money, from the person of John McCanna, of Goshen, Orange county, when in Orange street, near the Five Points. Ryan was committed. [New York Journal of Commerce, Wednesday.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. On Tuesday morning early this steamship arriv

er respects was lively. The queen and the baby Rumors have prevailed, during the last few days that the Queen is about to visit Ireland, and that, to give celat to the visit, her Majesty's intention is to release O'Connell and the rest of the State pris-

Marshal Soult was to resign the office of Minister of War but that he had consented to remain as President of the Council without a portfelio. General Seneider was mentioned as likely to be appointed Minister of War.

The Prince de Joinville will, it is said, be promo ted to the rank of Vice Admiral on his return the expedition against Morocco.

The Times states positively that Louis Philipp vill not visit England this year. The Royal Naval school at New Cross, London, was opened on the 19th ult., for the reception of 250 boys.

250 boys.

NAPLES. Latest accounts from Naples state that Veauvius was in an unusual state of eruption, and several slight shocks of an earthquake had been felt in the south of Italy.

The Paris papers announce that the order for the dissolution of the convent of Carmelite nuns had been carried into effect by the prefect of the Correge.

The Journal des Debats states that the troops of

the garrison at Madrid are kept constantly under arms, and that several more executions are about to take place. take place.

Minilli, a rich landed proprietor of Bologna, has been condemned to the galleys for ten years, for having given asylum to Virensi, a political refugee.

has since been tried and shot. The French have on the coast of Barbary eight abundance.

Great animation prevails in the English dockyards
and orders have been issued by the Admiralty to fit
out all the ships of the line capable of immediae

Several more persons connected with the late descent upon the coast of Calabria, have been shot by order of the Neapolitan government.

werp, between the military and some of the inhabitants. Before the combatants could be separated, several were wounded on both sides. A great fire had occurred at Old Constantin in Russia, which destroyed 350 houses and six syn-agogues. No less than six Jews lost their lives.

On the evening of the 19th of July there was a

thousand of the population. O'CONNELL—THE WRIT OF ERROR. The British House of Lords met on the 2d inst for the purpose of hearing the decision on the case of O' Connell and the other state prisoners. As every body expected, the English Judges have affirmed

the decision of the fran Court of the Queen's Bench. The Lord Chief Justice, who read an elaborate paper, stated in substance that all the English Judges agreed in pronouncing two of the counts in the "monster indictment" bad, and four of them unsupportable in law, nethertheless, with two exceptions, the Judges were of opinion that the punishment, founded upon the bad as well as the good counts, was valied in law and ought to

OCCUPATION OF MOGADOR BY THE FRENCH.

The Messenger of Monday evening publishes the following copy of another telegraphic despatch received by the French Government:— "Mogador, the 17th The Prince of Joinville to the Minister of the Ma-

On the 15th we attacked Mogador.

On the 15th we attacked Mogador.

After having reduced to ruins (ecrase) the town and its batteries, we took possession of the island and of the port.

Seventy men, of whom seven are officers, were killed and wounded. I am employed in establishing the garrison of the island. I have placed the port in a state of blockade.

rt in a state of copy.

Conformable to copy.

The Vice Admiral Peer of Marine and Colonie
BARON DC MACKAU." At Torting's, immediately after the publication of the above telegraphic despatch, the print of the French Three per Cents, fell to 80f 55c., the price at the close of the Bourse having been 80f. 70c.

DESCRIPTION OF MOGADOR.

Situate on a peninsula, and surrounded by a plain of shifting sands, Mogador is quite a new town, founded by the Emperor Muley Mahomed in 1769, in order to have a commercial port on the nearest maritime point of the city of Morocco. Mogador is 48 leagues from the capital. The population of Mogador does not amount to more than 14,000 inhabitants. There are not more than 14,000 inhabitants. There are not more than 14,000 inhabitants. There are not more than 14 Europeans. It is the most commercial port of all Morocco. The town is called Mogador, after a saint called Sidi. te on a peninsula, and surrounded by a plain town is called Souerah by the Moors. The island alone is called Mogador, after a saint called Sidi-I Mogodoul, whose tomb is seen on the opposite coast at a league south of Souerah. The island is a quarter of a league long, and 600 yards broad. It is armed with batteries in mason work. The most a considerable part of the fortifications of the town commands the island. It would be impossible to I occupy the port without having first destroyed the defences of the town which are opposite to it.—Mogador has never before been attacked by an European squadron, but was twice besieged on the and side by the neighboring tribes of Arabs. In Morocco, as well as in Algiera, the towns possess no influence over the surrounding country. The tribes of the country frequently come to blockade Morocco, as well as in Agera, the towns possess no influence over the surrounding country. The tribes of the country frequently come to blockade them, in order to pillage, as the treasures with which they imagine the houses are filled are the constant dream of their ambition. The commerce of Mogador has been extremely flourishing.

CIRCASSIA.—The accounts of Circassian successess over the Russians, are confirmed by way of Trebizonde. Not only were the Russians defeated at Erbend, on the Caspian sea, with the loss of ed at Erbend, on the Caspian sea, with the loss of 2000 men, but subsequently they were routed in attempting to storm the fortress of Gratigarsk, in the Upper Caucasus. At the last accounts however, the Russian army was receiving large accessions to its strength, and the probability is that it will yet prove too powerful for the hardy and instead mountaineers. We find the following in a Constantinople

We find the following in a Constantinople letter:

"To the accounts we have received from the Caucasus of the defeats austained by the Russians, we have to add that the mountaineers have gained the defiles of Demir-Kapon, so that the communications between Georgia and the Russians army are intercepted. In a note recently delivered by M. de Titoff to the Porte, complaining that the Divan, directly or indirectly, was still supporting the Circassians, it is declared that the chief Ali Bey Senogia, who, by desire of Russia, had been ban
sa consul to Galveston, Texas.

ished to Bols, still kept up, without any impediment, a constant correspondence with his country-men. The Turks openly sympathize with the Circassians, and exhibited the most extravagant joy at the late defeat of the Russians."

WHEAT CROP IN ENGLAND. We copy the following from the London Mark Lane Express of August 19th:-

Considerable uneasiness was created for the fat-Considerable unensiness was created for the fate of the outstanding crops by the very unfavorable weather experienced in the early part of the week; there was scarcely a day without more or less rain in this neighborhood until Friday, and though the accounts from the control of the control Rumors have prevailed, during the last few days that the Queen is about to visit Ireland, and that, to give eclat to the visit, her Majesty's intention is to release O'Connell and the rest of the State prisoners.

The prospect of a rupture between England and France is more apparent since the news of the attack upon Mogadore. The British Government thas made up its mind, it is said, that the French shall respect, inviolate, the integrity of the Emperor's dominions. The permanent occupation of any part of Morocco will be the signal for the commencement of hostilities between the two great powers.

The latest accounts from Egypt state that Mehemet Ali had abandoned the intention of resigning power. His absence lasted but four days, and he had returned to Alexandria to carry on the government as usual.

The Paris papers, in speaking of the seizure of the grain sprouting in the ear was thereby much beautiful to a quantity of the sanguine expectations at one time entertained of an unusually large yield of wheat, do not seem very likely to be fulfilled; and as the present critical period. That injury to some waten that the mischief would prove serious if the weather should continue as auspicious it must, however, be confessed that the sanguine expectations at one time entertained of an unusually large yield of wheat, do not seem very likely to be fulfilled; and as the present critical period. That injury to some vicent hat the mischief would prove serious if the weather should continue as auspicious it must, however, be confessed that the sanguine expectations at one time determined as a transition of a doubt, but we do not apprehend that the mischief would prove serious if the weather should continue as auspicious it must, however, be confessed that the sanguine expectations have, consequently, beea brought to a quantity of rain at the present critical period. That injury to some strent has here done does not admit of a doubt, but we do not apprehend that the mischief was the first of the kingdom. Harvest operations ment as usual.

The Paris papers, in speaking of the seizure of the port of Megador, seem to look upon it much more as a triumph over England than as a subject of congratulation as a great national event.

The French press continues to make the most of the points of difference between France and England; beginning, however, to admit that at Tahiti there may have been faults on both sides.

The battle of Islay—so termed by Marshal Bugend—appears to have been a very brilliant affair.

The More fought beginning to Alexander to Salary and the second to the points of difference between France and England; beginning, however, to admit that at Salary and the second the second to so low a point as was at one time deemed probable; and holders have within the last few weeks, shown a determination to watch events, under the impression that more wet weather might easily bring about a state of affairs which would render it to their advantage not to reduce their stocks to foo low. The battle of Islay—so termed by Marshai Bug-eaud—appears to have been a very brilliant affair. The Moors fought bravely, but the coolness and skill of the French were more than a match for the supe-rior numbers and undisciplined valor of their oppo-nents.

about a state of affairs which would render it to their advantage not to reduce their stocks to too low an ebb. A material falling off in the deliveries from the farmers has therefore taken place, and the in-clination to buy having meanwhile increased, a fur-ther rise in prices has occurred.

LATE FROM TEXAS. The New Orleans Pic At an early hour yesterday morning, a Tex an vessel, the schooner Star, arrived at this port twelve days from Galveston, having on board Mr. E. O. Corr, with despatches for the U. S. Government, and for the British and French Ministers at Washington City. The despatches are supposed to refer to the invasion of Texas. General Woll, with some 10,000 of the advance detachment of the Mexican army has, it is said, arrived on the banks of the Ri Grande. The despatches were forwarded by yesterday's mail. This is indeed deeply interesting intelligence, and may be

have created great excitement in Texas.

The Hon. Tilghman A. Howard, Minister to
Texas from the United States, died at Washington on Friday the 16th ult. He remained there only ten or twelve days before he died .-Truly there seems to be a fatality connected with the diplomatic agency of our country in Texas. Gen. Howard numbers the fourth

that country.

A letter from a highly respectable merchant in San Antonia to a gentleman in Galveston, dated July 26th says: You have heard of the intended invasion of

Texas by Mexico, and I must say I am of the positive impression it is true, as the Mexicans living in this place have received many letters from their friends the other Grande, confirming the news.

The Arnoldville Print Works were destroyed

by fire on Sunday morning between 12 and

o'clock. The fire was discovered in the main building, which was completely destroyed.—
The engine room, containing a valuable steam
engine, was saved by the exertions of the Lonsdale fire company, the members of which deserve
great credit for their useful efforts. The loss is A violent quarrel recently took place at Antvariously estimated, and was only partially cov-ered by insurance. Six thousand pieces of goods were destroyed in the works. No doubt The number of passengers between France and England is more than double what it was three Journal.

SICKNESS AT THE SOUTH. As usual at this time of the year, accounts of much sickness come from the South. At Mobile, along the valley of the Mississippi, and other places it is very unhealthy. The Louisiana Plaquemine Planter's Gazette of the 31 ult., says, we regret sas the mortality has been considerable There was more curiosity evinced yesterday

to see Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, than any other distinguished stranger in the city. Mr. C. is a very intelligent looking gentleman, rathion of the Irish Court of the Queen's er young in years, and seems to have jumped in.

The Lord Chief Justice, who read an to an enviable distinction without half the labor and cost usually attendant upon individual fame. LATEST FROM NAUVOO. Intelligence direct from Nauvoo states that Lyman Wight has raised a company of two hundred men, ostensi-

bly for the purpose of emigrating to the pine country; but the Warsaw Signal says the general impression among those who have a chance of knowing is, that the real design is to attack Warsaw and Carthage. THE TYPHUS FEVER. This disease has com menced its annual ravages in many towns of Berkshire county. "There are 50 or 60 cases in the town of Lanesborough, and throughout the

Hoosac valley it is prevalent to a greater or les extent. In North Adams the disease prevaile to a frightful extent.

Extract of a letter from an intelligen New Orleans, Sept. 4, 1844.

New Orleans, Sept. 4, 1844.

The Mexicans are threatening loudly about an invasion of Texas: but I presume the result will be nothing beyond some border excursions, and perhaps a temporary blockade. The Philadelphia Ledger says :- "Wagon loads of cotton and woollen machinery are pass-ing along our streets, all going from East to West. Where they come from, or where they

are going, we know not; but it looks well, for

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY AND DISTRICT NO. 4. For State Senators; James Russell, F. R. Gourgas, J. B. French, Luke Wellington, Joseph Fuller, and

L. M. Parker. For Congress-William Parmenter THE HELDERBERG CASE. McIntosh charged with aiding in tarring and feathering the sher-iff, had another hearing at Albany on Saturday

and succeeded in proving an alibi.

A butcher was the last victim of tar and feathers amongst the anti-rent payers. A FACTORY IN MISSISSIPPI. The plant themselves are going into the manufacturing business in earnest. A large cotton and woollen factory has been established at Natchez, Mississippi, the property of Messrs Robertson, Osgood & Wells.

The young man who was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun at Carr's island, on Wednesday, was Ichabod Bartlet, son of Mr. John C. Bartlet, of Amesbury. He lived only about ten minutes after receiving the wound

GOOD SUPPERS AND GOOD NATURE "W GOOD SUPPERS AND GOOD NATURE. "We will give the whigs credit for decorating the streets handsomely, at any rate; and of being good natured up to the latest dates. We hope they will keep so until they "eat their suppers and go to bed," like nice children." [Post, Thursday.

The price of Gas has been reduced to Philaphia to 12 1 2 per cent, on bills paid within five days after they are presented. The price it is said, is still greatly too high.

The dwelling of Mrs. Gen. Harrison, at North Bend, was entered a few nights ago by some scoundrels, and a valuable watch sto-

The September term of the Court of Common Pleas commences in Newburyport on Meday next. Chief Justice Wells is expected

A gentleman in Brooklyn has in his garden a Grape vine, which has already borne two er of Grapes this season, and is now again

COTTON CROP IN FLORIDA. The Tallahasse paper of the 10th inst., states that the cotton crop in Florida this year will be a very abundant

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS. The Bee of the 10th says, the city is as healthy as in the depth of winter.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Thursday evening, by Elder E. Edmunds, Mr Amos Johnson, to Miss Nancy Chare. In Chelsea. Sept 6, Mr Wm. P. Merrill to Miss Sophia B. Hill, both of Lynn. In Dedham, Tuesday evening, 17th inst, by Rev E. Burgess, D.D., Mr John Jennings, Jr. of North Natick, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr John Lyons of Dedman.

In Boylston, 11th inst, by Rev J. Allen, Rev Charles In Boylston, I Ith inst, by Kev J. Alien, Kev Charies Robinson of Medfield, to Miss Sally Cotton, daughter of the late Rev Ward Cotton. In Northboro', 5th inst, Mr Edwin A. Prescott to Miss Abigail A. Carey. In Kingston, 13th inst, by Rev Mr Pope, Mr Wm H. Bates to Miss Dolly B. Bryant. In Providence, Mr W. H. Dabney, of Fayal, Azores, to Miss Mary Ann Parker, of Providence.

DEATHS.

In this city, Sept 9, Capt Mitchell Lincoln, 86, a soldier of the revolution, formerly of Hingham; for many years he was a shipmas: er of this port.
9th inst, Jonathan Howard, Esq. 76; 11th inst, Mrs Elizabeth Jackson, 64; 12th inst, Anna, widow of Wm

derriam, 85. In Bridgewater, 8th inst, Philander Wood, 26. Though he is dead, he yet speakethed in the In North Bridgewater, 8th inst, Mrs Harriet, wif Charles P. Horton, and daughter of Apollas Hew

of Charles P. Horton, and daughter of Apollas Heward, aged 29 years and 3 days.

In Groton, 11th ult, Caroline D., daughter of Samuel and Eliza J. Shepley, 3 years and six months.

Her sleep was like an April rain,
O'er beds of violets flung,
Her voice the prelude to a strain,
Before the song is sung.

In Weymouth, 15th inst, by Rev. Mr. Perkins, Mr.
Theron Cushing to Miss Susan F Joy, both of W.
In Andover, Sept. 12th, Mr. E. A. Hammond, of
East Cambridge, aged 38.

In Roxbury, on Sunday evening, of angian pectoris,
Hon Benj. P. Williums, 57.

In Chelsea, on Saturday morning, Ann Matilda, only daughter of George and Ann Matida Darracott, 9
months.

morths.
In Lynn, 9th inst, Mrs Catharine Hathorn, wife of
Henry A. Breed, Esq. 45.
In North Salem, widow Sarah Simonds, 99 yrs and

mos. In Lowell, 6th inst, Mrs Rebekah, wife of Mr Peter In Lowett, on inst, Mrs Rebesan, wie of Mr Feler, inderson, and daughter of Caleb Butler, Esq. of Gro. in, 33.

In Westford, 9th inst, Dea Reuben Leighton, 82, a

ddier of the revolution. In North Bridgewater, 8th inst, Mrs Harriet Horon, 29.

In Northboro', 5th inst, James Keyes Sawyer, son of the late Abraham Sawyer of Berlin, 20.

In Guilford, Ct, 4th inst, Dr Benoni Sweet, the relebrated bone setter, 45.

In Washington, Texas, on the 14th alt, of bilious ever, Commander J. T. K. Lothrop, of the Texan Navy, aged 29, brother of Rev S. K. Lothrop of this city.

MINIATURE	ALMANAC.		
Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Days length
Sunday, Sept. 225 46	6 0 5 58	1 34 2 42	12 14
Monday,	5 56	rises	12 8
Wednesday,5 49 Thursday5 50	5 54	5 7	12 5
Friday 5 51	5 50	6 2	11 59
Sururday	5 49	1 6 32	1 11 56

..... UI Ine Markets. [Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.]

[Wholesale Prices.] BOSTON, Sept 20. Boston, Sept 20.

COFFEE—There is rather an improved feeling in the market for low and middling grade; chiefly for the home trade; sales of common Rio, 2 a 3000 bags, 5 å a 6 åc per lb; 500 do do, good, 6 åc do; 400 do St Domingo, 5 åc; 26 0 do Havana, for a Southern market, at 7 åc per lb, 6 mos cr.

COTTON—There has been a fair business doing in Cotton the mark week; 300 bales having be con-

COTTON—There has been a fair business doing in Cotton the past week; 300 bales having been taken for export, and the whole sales amount to 1497 bales, principally at the quotations in our last report.

HIDES—There has been very little doing the past week in either description; 500 Buenos Ayres sold at 124c per lb, 4 per ct off cash; 700 do do, 124c do, 6 mos; 300 Porto Rico, 9c per lb, 4 per ct off for cash; 600 a 800 Laguira, price not public.

HOPS—A few bales of inspected new Hops have been received this week, but we learn of no sales.

IRON-Sales PS1 Old Sable at \$90 per ton; Scotch LEATHER-The market is much depressed, and

prices in a great measure unsettled.

MOLASSES—The sales of Cuba sweet, from the wharves, have been in lots, to grocers, at 25½ a 25½ per gal; and from store, some choice parcels, a shade higher.

higher.

STEEL—English blistered, best, per lb, 12 a 14; common, 6 a 7; American do, 6 a 8; Drawn, 9 a 10; best Cast, for edge tools, 16 a 20.

SUGAR—The market continues firm for box Sugars, and during the week steady sales have been made to trade and a parcel taken for refining, comprising 200 a 300 boxes Cuba brown, 74 a 74c; 200 do do, 74 a 74c; 100 do de, 62c, 6 mor; 370 do, low grade white, at 9c, 3 per ct off, cash; 50 hhds Porto Rico, 64 a 64c.

TALLOW—American por lb, 7 a 76c, Rough 5. TALLOW-American, per lb, 7 a 74c; Rough, 5c WOOL—There have not been any changes in our

ZINC-Pigs and Slabs, 6 mos, 5c; Sheets, do, pe

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, Sept 20. Flour—The market for Flour has improved since our last, and the stock not being large for the season, and in few hands, and a good degree of firmness is manifested by holders, and there is a decidedly better feeling in the market, considerable sales having been made at 4 44 a 4 50 per bbl, and nothing to be had under the former price. In Southern descriptions sales have been made of Georgetown, new, 4 50 per bbl, 4 mos; Baltimore do 4 31, cash; Fredericksburg, 84 a 4 12 per bbl; Alexandrin, 4 12 per bbl, 4 mos cr.

Grain—During the past week there have been no arrivals of consequence, and prices continue to be well supported. Sales have been made of yellow flat Corn, 50 a 51c, and white do 46c per bushel, and the market is firm at the highest quotations. Delaware Oats 27c; Southern 26, and Northern 29c per bushel. There is no Northern Rye in market; last sale of Southern 65c. FLOUR AND GRAIN

New York, Sept 17. Flour—Receivers ask 4 31½ to-day for fresh Genesee brands, and the sales are to fair extent on operations at that rate. The receipts are small and a considerable portion going into store on owners' account, which makes the supply on sale moderate. Michigan and Ohio, which are scarce, are 4 18½ a 4 25 for fresh brands. We note a sale of 200 bbls round hoop at 4 25, and farther sales sour N. Orleans 3 25. In Southern descriptions we hear of nothing of nothing of importance doing; Georgetown, fresh brands, 4 50; Richmond City, 5 50.

CATTLE AND MEAT. BRIGHTON, Sept 16. At market, 1150 Beef Cattle, 175 Stores, 4300 Sheep, and 2450 Swine.
Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote first quality at at 425 a 50; second quality, 3 75 a \$4; third quality, 2 75 a 8 50.

Stores—A few sales only noticed. Sheep—Lambs from 1 17 a 1 75; Old Sheep from 1 75 to 2 25. 1 75 to 2 25.

Swine—Prices have again declined. Prime lots to peddle, more than half Barrows, 3½ a 4c; old Hogs 3½ a 4c. Atretail from 4 to 5½c.

Retail Prices inside Quincy Market. PROVISIONS.

Eggs, per dozen...
Beef, fresh, per ib.
Beef, salted...
Beef, smoked...
Tallow, beef, per ib.
Pork, whole hogs...
Pigs, roasting, each...
Pork, salted...
Hams, Boston, per ib.
dams, Western, per ib.
ard, best, per ib. Mutton, per lb.
Lamb, per lb.
Sheep, whole, per lb.
Chickens, pair
Turkeys, each.
Pigeons, dozen.
Geese, each. VEGETABLES. Onions, new, bunch. 2
Beets, per bush. 2
Beans, white, dried, pr bushel. 1 50
Parsley, box. 4
Mangoes, pickled, per gall. 274 eppers, per gal...... linegar, per gal..... FRUIT. & c.

Cramberries, bush. 1 00
Peaches, peck. 50
Cantelope Melons, each. 6
Pears, bushel, 75
Watermelons, 124
Apples, bushel 50
Sweet Water Grapes, pound 37
Lemons, per box 2 50
Rose Water, per bottle 59
Symmer Savory, per lb. 59
Sweet Marjoram, per lb. 58
Sage, per lb. 58 FRUIT. &c. 1 00 a . 75 . 50 a . 75 . 6 a . 1 25 . 75 a . 1 25 . 121 a . 25 . 37 a . 50 2 50 a . 33

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. [Wholesale Prices in Quincy Market.] [Wholesale Prices in Quincy marks.]

New Mess Beef, per bbl. .eash 7 00 a

Navy Mess, per bbl. ... 6 00 a

No. 1... 5 50 a

Boston Extra Clear Pork, bbl. 14 00 a

Lard. ... 6 a

Ohio Extra Clear Pork, bbl. 12 50 a

Clear Pork, bbl. 11 00 a

Mess ... 9 00 a Clear Pork, bbl. 11 00 a
Mess " 900 a
Prime " 750 a
Lard, in barrels 64 a
" in half do 6 6 a
" in kegs. a
Hams, per lb. 64 a
ton do do. 7

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. LUMBER. Wholesale Price.

HIDES. Wholesale Prices.

Wholesale Prices.

GRINDSTONES. Wholesale Prices.

Wholesale Prices.

HAY. Retail Prices

Per ten of 2000 lbs., rough... 16 00 a

Wholesale Price.

Baugor, 1st quality. 27 00 a 28 00 do 2d 20 00 a 21 00 do 3d 13 00 a 14 00 do 4th. 7 50 a 8 50 Kennebec, 1st quality. 25 00 a 27 00 do 3d 10 00 a 14 00 do 4th. 6 50 a 8 00 Machias, 1st quality. 75 00 a 27 00 do 2d 18 00 a 20 00 do 3d 10 00 a 14 00 do 4th. 6 50 a 8 00 Machias, 1st quality. 75 00 a 27 00 do 2d 18 00 a 20 00 do 3d 10 00 a 14 00 do 4th. 6 50 a 7 50 saco, 2d quality. 8 9 00 a 11 00 Shingles, best..... do ordinary Clapboards, clear, 6 inch... 5 inch 2d quality. 1 and 14 inch. Spruce Lumber, at measure. 7 00 a Ton Timber, pine
do do ordinary
Scab Timber. SEEDS. Retail Prices.

| Retail Prices | Mustard, brown, per bag | 5 00 a | Mustard, white, | 1 50 a | Learn | 2 50 a | Learn | 2 50 a | 3 50 a

West Indian.... West Indian. 9 a ... African ... 13 a ... 2 ... 80 a 1 Calcutta, cow, green salted ... 80 a 1 Calcutta, cow 60 a 60 a ...

LEATHER. Wholesale Prices. Philad., best tannage, per lb. . . 22 a
country, per lb. . . 20 a
Baltimore, city tannage. . . . 22 a
dry hide 18 a dry hide . 18 a

New York, red, light . 16 a

"middling . 16 a

"overweight . 14 a

Boston, slaughter . 16 a

"dry hide . . 15 a

Thomaston, per cask 65 a 70
Camden. 60 a 65
L'Etang, St. George Co's a 112
"white lump 100 a 112
2d quality a 75
common. 62 a 57

BOSTON MUNICIPAL COURT—WEDNES-DAY.

In dubitation. In the case of Dr. G. E. Mor-Christ;

Expository Lectures on Unitarianism, by Rev G. W.

Thoughts in Verse on the Life and Teachings of
Christ;

In dubitation. In the case of Dr. G. E. Morthi, the measureriser, the jury, after being out eight hours, agreed to try the conciliating effect of commissary Parker's celebrated prescription for super. It was administered at half-past eight, P. M., and the jury then resumed the consideration of animal magnetism as applied in the case at bar. and the jary then resumed the consideration of animal magnetism as applied in the case at bar.

Putting them out of harm's way for a scason.—

John Adams, who broke into and robbed Edwin Smith's jewelry store, and also attempted to rob Mr D. A. Bayaton, was sentenced to ten years in the state prison, Mr. Woodman's bread.

John Southwick—breaking into a shop—four years in the state prison, and for stabbing the man who arrested him, six months in the house of cormection from and after the expiration of the preceding sentence.

[Post of Thursday.

Two Farms for Sale or to Let.

The subscriber offers for sale two good Farms, lying side by side, on a pleasant elevation in the town of Winchendos, and in the vicinity of good markets for farm produce; each Farm on Gambling as connected with intemperance. The audience, which was large and highly respectable, was deeply affected by Mr. Green's illustrations of the combined influence of the two vices, which he exhibited by relating some of the most thrilling incidents we have ever heard upon a temperance rostrum. The speaker, to show the power of maternal influence, said that when he was about six years of age he was called to the death bed of his mother, a short time before she expired. She there told him that all their poverty, misfortune and trouble, arose from the intemperance of his father and brothers, and that as she wished him to avoid the vice and miseries of drunkenness, she requested him to promise her that he would never use the drunkard's drink; and as he dearly loved his mother, he kneeled down at her bedside, and solemnly pledged humself not to use intoxicating drinks, and notwithstanding all his evil associations, he had thus far strictly additional and the secondary of the same of the subscriber, living on the premises, and examine for themselves. Or the above Farns will be let to a capable, honest, industrious Farner or otherwise, together with or without the hay, stock, and solemnly pledged humself not to use intoxicating drinks, and notwithstanding all his evil associations, he had thus far strictly additional contents of the subscriber offers for sale two good Farns, liping side by side, on a pleasant elevation in the town of Winchendon, and in the vicinity of good Farns, liping side by side, on a pleasant elevation in the town of Winchendon, and in the vicinity of good Farns, liping and in the vicinity of each farm produce; each Farm containing about one hundred acres for excellent land, suitably and conveniently divided, being montarity and conveniently divided, being montarity and conveni

George Hildreth, of Stow, was arrested on Mon-day, in Wilton, N. H., by a pedler, who knew day, in Wilton, N. H., by a pedier, who knew his person from the description given in the handhild is issued by the selectmen of Stow. He arrowed to be taken without resistance, and was as tame as a helpless child. The misterable life which the resistance, and was as tame as a helpless child. The misterable life which the resistance is the field from Stow, had made him completely helpless. He was conveyed to Stow, and after undergoing an examination, was committed to the jail in this town. Goldsmith seems to have been much less culpable than we at first supposed. He is rather unfortunate than eriminal, and it is thought by many that a case of murder cannot be made out. [Concord Freeman.

The First Ship. The ark built by Capt. Noah, was the first, as well as the largest vessel, of which we have any account. Her tonage was nearly ten times greater than that of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season of the largest ship of the line in our navy, being the season

the largest ship of the line in our navy, being established at 45,400. Her proportion would be considered good even now, after the accumulation.

established at 45,400. Her proportion would be considered good even now, after the accumulated experience of ages in ship building, although her model was not best adapted for speed. Allowing 18 inches to one cubit, her length was 450 feet, 75 feet beam, and 45 feet depth of hold. [New Herald.

During the nine months ending 30th June, 1843, the total exports from the United States was \$84,356,480. Of this amount \$49,199,806 were cotton; \$4,650,979 tobacco; \$3,7223,550 manufactures of cotton; \$3,763,073 flour; \$2,112,548 products of the fisheries; beef tallow and hides \$1,092,940; butter and cheese ow and hides \$1,092,940; butter and cheese

Dr. Morrill Convicted. In the municipal court yesterday morning, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against George E. Morrill, for infidelity to his married vows. His counsel have given notice of a bill of exceptions, and he was ordered to find sureties in \$700 to abide the issue. The trial of Miss Mary Olive Drew, the issue of a self-order has been postponed. verdict of guilty against George E. Morrill, for infidelity to his married vows. His counsel have given notice of a bill of exceptions, and he was ordered to find sureties in \$700 to abide the issue. The trial of Miss Mary Olive Drew, his paramour and patient, has been postponed to the next term. [Mail.

Sudden Death. The Rev. James Blake Howe, rector of the Episcopal church in Clarenot, N. H., died in Albary very suddenly on his paramour and patient, has been postponed to the next term. [Mail.

Sudden Death. The Rev. James Blake & Howe, rector of the Episcopal church in Claremont, N. H., died in Albany very suddenly on Tuesday morning. The Albany Evening Journal says he was on his way to Indiana, and had procured his ticket and taken his seat in the train of cars for the west. Just before the cars

nal says he was on his way to Indiana, and had procured his ticket and taken his seat in the train of cars for the west. Just before the cars started he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired almost instantaneously.

Steam Explosion. A part of the steam apparatus of one of the woollen factories in Saxniville, in this State, exploded last week. The explosion was sudden and violent, and destroyed the engine and the small building in which it stood. The damage is estimated at two or three thousand dollars. The engineer and his assistant were not in the building at the time, and no person was injured.

Philo S. Shalter, Explosion and the small building at the time, and no person was injured.

Farm Ior Sale,
Situated about one and a quarter miles southeast of the centre of Grafton, known by the name of the Flag Farm, known by the name of the centre of Grafton, known by the name of the centre of Grafton, known by the name of the centre of Grafton, known by the name of the centre of Grafton, now the promote of Farm, known by the name of the centre of Grafton, now the promote of Farm, known by

Philo S. Shelton, Esq., of Boston, has contracted with Messrs Prince and Baker for one

A large steam planing mill was burnt to the ground, in Watertown, on Monday afternoon.

Stoneham, Sept 7, 1844.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N EW edition, with an additional Lecture, will be published next week, 1 vol 12mo, by Rev Andrew P. Peabody. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. s21 ...

New Books.

ing him there, Capt. Alden was held in the further pain of \$200.

G. W. Phillips for the prosecution, and P. W. Chandier for the defendant.

In PRESS, and shortly will be published, by JAS. MUNROE & CO, 134 Washington st, Boston—The American Almanac, vol 16, for 1845, 12mo; Notes on Cuba, with directions to Travellers, 12mo; Expository Lectures on Unitarianism, by Rev G. W.

Farm for Sale.



John Adams, who broke into and robbed Edwin Smith's jewelry store, and also attempted to rob Mr D. A. Boynton, was sentenced to ten years in the state prison, Mr. Woodman's brend.

John Southwick—breaking into a shop—four years in the state prison, and for stabbing the man who arcested him, six months in the house of correction from and after the expiration of the preceding sentence.

BOSTON POLICE COURT—WEDNESDAY.

Pickpockets. Henry Harvey was seen to pick Mr Nathan Child's pocket in State street, yesterday, and, being pursued with the cry of "stop thief," he threw it away, and then fell into the arms of Mr Lewis —. Richardson, who made fast to him, and walked him up to Col. Clapp's office. In default of ball in \$2000, he was committed for trial at the municipal court.

Another. William Green very quietly picked Mr Washington Hobart's pocket in a Roxbury omnibus, and then stepped out, but was immediately followed and overtaken in Newbury place, with the pocket book in one hand, and the bank bills and other papers in the other. To be examined today.

[Post of Thursday.

Two Farms for Sale or to Let.

side, and solemnly pledged nimsen not be side, and solemnly pledged nimsen not intoxicating drinks, and notwithstanding all his evil associations, he had thus far strictly adhered to his pledge—and, said he, if my sainted mother had added the vice of gambling to her request, I should never have been a gambler.

Mr. Green showed that gambling could not be successfully carried on without the aid of alcohol, therefore the suppression of gaming will greatly advance the cause of temperance. We certainly wish him success in his benevolent enterprise.

Farm for Sale,

Situated in the centre of the town of Burlington, 13 miles from Boston and 12 from Lowell. The said Farm contains 43 acres of first rate land, dividually advance the cause of temperance. We certainly wish him success in his benevolent enterprise.

Farm for Sale.

Northboro', Sept. 14, 1844.

For Sale,

Farm for Sale.



Farm for Sale.

Philo S. Shelton, Esq., of Boston, has contracted with Measrs Prince and Baker for one thousand tents for the government of Mexico; to be ready to ship by the 10th of October next; and it is whispered that the agent of Messrs. Barings is bound for the contract on behalf of Mexico.

Galvanism. A correspondent of the Hartford Courant states, that Dr. Low of that city, is making use of the Electro Galvanic apparatus in neuralgic complaints, and in various similar painful affections, with happy results.

Typhus Fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in North Adams. Few deaths have occurred, but the patients are confined from six to eight weeks. On Sunday the 8th, four new cases occurred, and on Monday, eight.

Sudden Death. Benjamin P. Williams, of Roxbury, well known as a most worthy man, was suddenly attacked by an affection of the heart on Sunday evening. while walking in his garden, and died almost immediately.

A large steam planing mill was burnt to the ground, in Watertown, on Monday afternoon.

For farther particulars inquire as above.

DARIUS STEVENS.

MOORE'S

HARDON, HUNT & CO.,

HARDON, HUNT & CO.

AVE now in store upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND LBS. Pure White LIVE GEESE
FEATHERS—a part of which have been cleansed
and re-packed by themselves, and are warranted to
prove equal to the representation. The money paid
back in all cases when the purchasers are not perfectly
satisfied with the article.

Merchants and others who buy in large quantities,
can be supplied with the above article in the original
sacks, or have them put up to order.

These Feathers were all bought the last of June and
the first of July—previous to the late advanced price—
and can be sold cheaper than Feathers of any inferior
quality can now be bought in New York or Boston.

93-All orders promptly attended to.

Worcester, Aug. 10, 1844.

Late Publications,

Idle Wandering Jew, by Eugene Sue:
Jacob's Scenes in the Pacific:
Hershberger's Manual of Horsemanship:
Atala, by Chateaubriand:
Arrah Neil, by G. P. R. James:
Dunglison on Health:
Mills' History of the Crusades:
Life of Beau Brummel:
Foater's Christian Morals:
The Giandfather, by Ellea Pickering:
Comic Blackstone:
Sidney Smith's Miscellanies:
Cooper's Review of Mackenzie:
Autobiography of Heinrich Stilling:
Todfi's Hints to Young Men:
Kohl's Scotland: Kohl's Scotland: Alida, by the Author of Allen Presscott:

Adda, by the Author of Atlen Presscott:
Geogg's Commerce of the Prairies;
Fowne's Prize Essay on Chemistry:
Triumph of Time:
Engineer's Text Book:
President Maxcy's Life and Remains:
The Log Cabin, by Mrs Lee:
Addat and Ashore, by Cooper, &c. &c.
For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Wash-matten, opposite School and Ashore.

Subsoil Ploughs. DUIGILES, NOURSE & MASON manufacture
several sizes of SUBSOIL PLOUGHS made
in form like a genuine Subsoil Plough imported by them
from Scotland. They have been thoroughly tested
with great satisfaction as the increasing demand from
all sections of the country testifies. The New York
State Agricultural Society in Sept. 1843, awarded
their first premium to the Subsoil Plough made by
Ruggles & Co. Prices \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15.
Agricultural Warehouse, Quincy Hall, Boston.
mb23

Guano. THIS article, which is used so universally in England, and has become so celebrated for producing great crops on all descriptions of soil, and on poor land in particular, where its effects are astonishing, can now be procured in large or small quantities, of HOVEY & CO.,

No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Seed Wheat.

WHITE FLINT WINTER WHEAT, of extra VV quality; farmers are invited to call and examine the best lot of Seed Wheat ever offered in this city, at Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Boston. Store, Boston.

Also, a fresh lot of White Flat Turnip Seed, for sale by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON.

aug10

H. BARBER has received some more of that overy superior quality of MOLASES. For sale in barrels and kegs, at the lowest market prices. South Framingham, May 11, 1844.

Grain and Flour.

3000 do prime white do do;
500 do superior quality North River do;
1000 do new Oats, and 200 bbls fresh ground Genesee Flour, part from new wheat; just received and for sale by C. H. BARBER. South Framingham, Aug 31, 1844.

Notice

ANUTIUE

Shereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the hat will and testament of TIMOTHY COREY, late of Brookline, in the county of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted thereto, to make payment to

TIMOTHY COREY, Exr.

Aug 31, 1844.

5w*

Grass Seeds.

1000 BUSH. Herds Grass Seed;
1000 BUSH. Herds Grass Seed;
100 do Rhode Island Bent;
50 do Fowl Meadow Seed,
Also,—Northern, Southern and White Clover Seed,
all of prime vuality and for sale at the lowest market
prices, by
CHAS. B. DANA, 1 Central whf.

Six Cents Reward.

NIX UCHIS DEWAILS.

PAN away from the subscriber, an indented apprentice, from the House of Industry in Boston, by the name of GEORGE W. FARRELL, fifteen years of age. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust him on my account as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

31. 1844.

38 37

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!!

100 BUSHELS Turks Island, and 50 bush-sale by C. H. BARBER, at the lowest Boston prices. So. Framingham, Sept. 7, 1844. 4t

Is Published.

EMERSON'S ADDRESS. An Address delivered in the Court House in Concord, Mass., Aug. 1, 1844, the Anniversary of the Eunancipation of the Negrous in the British West Indies, by R. W. Emerson. Published by request. Fish day published, price 121 cents, by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st.

The Hand Book of Plants.

TWENTY Girls to work on Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. Also, five girls to learn the tailor's IOHN P. WHITE. South Framingham, Sept, 14, 1844.

House and Land for Sale,



with the above, it desired, to ate possession given. For further particulars, inquire of the Editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Farm for Sale. One of the best in Lonenburg, Mass. The Farm consists of 100 acres, well proportioned into Mowing, Pasture and Woodland, Upon it is an abundance of excellent Fruit. The buildings are convenient and in fine order.

The House is one mile from the Meeting House, two miles from the Railroad and four miles from Fitchburg.

el'ent farming town. Conditions of sale one-fourth of the purchase money n cash. The remainder secured by mortgage on the

premises. For further particulars call on JOHN COLBURN, or DAVID WALLACE, near the Meeting House, Lunenburg, or N. F. CUNNINGHAM, 38 India wharf, Boston. 3n 37

For Sale. A small Farm, containing 36 acres of excellent land suitably divided by good stone wall, into mowing, pasturing, tilage, &c., having a good variety of engrafted apple trees now in a bearing condition; buildings new and in good repair, pleasantly situated on the road leading from Parkersville to Southborough Depot in the southwesterly part of that excellent farming trwn, Southborough.

Said Farm is within one-fourth of a mile from a School House, and 14 from the centre of the town.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN D. FLAGG.



Farm for Sale,

In Lexington, belonging to the heirs of Mr Jacob Smith, lately deceased, comtaining about 75 acres of land, with commodious buildings pleasantly situated, ten miles from Boston on the great road leading to Concord and Bedford.

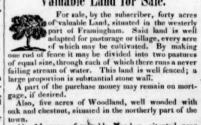
For a gentleman the situation is probably not surpassed by any in the vicinity, and for the practical farmer it is equally desirable, as the land is of an excellent quality and very easy of cultivation. It has been improved for 16 years past as a Milk Farm.

Terms of payment easy, and possession given any time agreed on by the parties. Apply to either of the subscribers on the premises.

ISAAC B. SMITH, WM. II. SMITH.

Lexington, Sept 7, 1844.

Valuable Land for Sale.



Also 14 acres of valuable Meadow, situated near the above mentioned wandless. CHAS. E. HORNE.
Framingham, Aug. 24th, 1844.

A Farm for Sale. Situated in Methuen, Mass. 7 miles from Lowell, and 3 from Methuen Village, on the road to Nashna. Said farm contains 130 acres of land, in good repair: is suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood land; has a large quantity of good fruit trees on it, a cottage house built of bricks, containing 11 rooms, suitable for one family ound Genewired and for
ARBER.
tf under particulars, inquire of JOHN SMITH, living

the premises. Methuen, Aug. 29, 1844. For Sale, or exchange for Property

in the vicinity of Boston. A choice lot of eighty acres first quality land, with an excellent growth of valuable timber, in Washtenaw County, State of Michigan; one mile from the village of Dexter, near Ann Arbor, and within half a mile of the central railroad.

For a person wishing to settle at the West, no better lot or location need be desired.

This notice is intended for those about to visit the west in search of a home, who might desire to purchase the lot after having seen it.

For an introductory letter to the person having charge of the property, and other information, apply to

Farmers in Andover and Vicinity

Can find Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's PLOUGHS, and a general assortment of FARMING TOOLS, at wholesale prices, at STIMPSON & DOLE'S. Ballard Vale, April 5, 1844.

Lunenburg Academy.

MARTIN COLLIER, West Newton, Mass.

A GIFI Wanted.

A NEAT, honest, and industrious AMERICAN GIRL is wanted in a small private family. To one possessing the above qualifications and acquainted with plain cooking and common house work, \$1,50 per week will be paid. Any one wishing such a situation can address a line to A. B. C., Box 25, Post Office. Grafton, Mass.

Lunchurg Academy.

The Fall Term will commone on Wednesday, Sept, 4th, and continue cleven weeks under the charge of John R. ROLLINS, assisted by Miss SARAH S. PATTERSON. Instruction given in the usual branches of an English and Classical Education, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, and Music.

For further particulars inquire of Thomas Wiley, Esq., 38 India what; William Rollins, Esq., 34 Central what; Boston. Daniel Putnam, Esq., O. Abertombie, M. D., Lunenburg.

Canary and Hemp Seed.

A Water Privilege for Sale. The Hand Book of Plants.

The Hand Book of Plants.

The Hand Book of Plants and Fruits, or the Vegetable Kingdom, by L. D. Chapio, with one hundred and forty illustrations, a copious Glossary, etc.; 12mn.

Received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & sept14

Wanted Immediately,

Wanted Immediately,

The subscriber offers for sale a valuable water privilege situated in the town of Sharon, Mass. on the Savels farm. The stream of, water is durable to the dark season. It is located by the side of the Boaton and Providence Railroad, which forms the principal part of the dam. It is about fourteen miles rom Boston, two from Cauton. Terms liberal.

For further particulars, inquire of JOSEPH TOLMAN, Sharon, or of the subscriber in Worcester.

July 18, 1844.

Grass Seed.

Winnowing Mills.

50 SUPERIOR WINNOWING MILLS. of Herds Grass and Red Top Seed; also constantly for sale, Northern, Southern and Western Clover, white Clover, Fowl Meadow, and Orchard Grass Seed, wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices, at No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Warehouse and Seed Store, Boston.

2m aug 10

Grass Seed.



PRIME Herds Grass, Red and White Clover, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Orchard Grass Seeds, for sale low, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MA-SON, Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Boston.

Hernia.



A MONG the many instruments for the cure of Herhaia or Rupture, none (as will be seen by the following testimonials of men distinguished in their profession) can compare with Fletcher's Truss.

Numerous cases can be given of radical cure. It is
only necessary, however, to make the following references, viz:—Drs. J C Warren, G Haywood, W Ingalls, S D Townsend, S S Jeffries, J V C Smith, W
Lewis, Boston; W J Walker, Charlestown; A L
Pierson, Salem; E Alden, Randolph; J C Dalton,
Lowell; D Crosby, Professor of Auatomy and Surger
ry, Dartmouth College; E Hoty, President, and J B
Abbott, Secretary of N H Medical Society; T Haynes,
Concord, NH; J Roby, Prafessor of Anatomy and
Surgery in Bowdoin College; J W Mighells, Portland, Me; S Spaulding, Montpelier, Vt.

Dr. W. G. Hanaford, of Boston, says:—
I have been in the habit of applying Dr. Fletcher's
Patent Truss since its first introduction—have applied
it in many cases, and noticed its effect.

I have been in the habit of approximate the patient Transs since its first introduction—have applied it in many cases, and noticed its effect.

Owing to the facility with which the size of the Truss, the position of the pad, and the amount of pressure, can be altered and arranged to suit each particular case, I have no hesitation in saying that I think this Truss can be worn with greater ease to the patient, and at the same time with a better prospect of a radical cure, than any other Truss I have ever used or known.

Definition—have applied possible, that the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring possible, that the same time with a better prospect of the Truss is following are a few of the most important kinds which they offer wholesale and retail, viz:

Cedo Nulli, Hill's Early, Early Dwarf, do Charlon, do France, do Warriek, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop Dwarf for borders, Knight's Dwarf, Dwarf Marrowfats, Tan do, &c.

BEANS.

cal cure, than any other known.

Mr. J. Anabel, of Boston, says:

Mr. Angier,—Dear sir: My son, about four years dold, has had a Rupture for nearly three years. Last winter, Dr. Hanaford applied one of your Fletcher's winter, Dr. Hanaford applied one of your Fletcher's Patent Trusses: he has worn it with ease, and, I am hanny to say, is perfectly cured.

Lima, Saba, Horticultural Pole, Dwf. China, do do, Kidney Pole, Dwf. Kidney, do Case Knife, do Six Weeks, &c.

CABBAGES.

strument of the kind within his knowledge.

Dr. Stephens of Stoncham, says:—

I have advised my patients afficied with Hernia, to employ Mr. Angier to fit them with Fletcher's Patent Truss, and they have been perfectly satisfied with its operations. While they are worn with almost perfect ease and comfort, the descent of the viscera of the advance is effectually prevented.

(C)-Catalogues of the Plants will be distributed gratis, at the office of this paper.

(C)-Trees and Plants packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the country.

ANSON HOWARD POTTER.

For Sale, A small farm, pleasantly situated in the south part of Hingham, about 4 miles from the harbor, 15 miles from Boston, and 1 mile from the half way house from a plymouth to Boston. Said farm contains about 26 acres, 4 of which is oak and maple wood, and about 5 acres of first rate Cranberry meadow, vines well set, and can be flowed at pleasure by a never failing stream of water, which bounds the south side of said farm. The remaining part of the farm is in a high state of cultivation, which bears heavy crops of Grain and Grass. The buildings consist of a large fone story house, 30 feet barn, with a cellar under one bay, a wagon house 11 by 30, Cooper's shop, 16 by 30, nearly new and all in good repair, with about 60 fruit trees, Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry and Quince in abundance, and nearly all in a bearing state, with a variety of Grape Vines.

Inquire of the Subscriber on the premises, or of WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, Esq. at the office of the Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston.

ne Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston.
DANIEL BARTLETT.

The Massachusetts Ploughman. Boston.

DANIEL BARTLETT.

Hingham, April 13.

A Rare Chance for an Extra Farm, one of the best Farms in the County of Comberland is new offered for sale, containing 165 acres of land, 120 of which is under cultivation, the residue in wood and pasture, which is the neighborhood, with never failing springs of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of sall hay, and with moderate dressing may be made to cut 200 tons of English and 15 tons of sall hay, and with moderate dressing may be made to cut 200 tons of English in a very few years. It is within 20 minutes ride of Portland, Me.; is bounded on one side by tide water, has a wharf where musels for dressing at 80 cents per cord can be landed, and along side of which a vessel of 120 tons can load with hay or wood. The buildings consist of a double two story house thoroughly finished and painted, 3 barns, a large shed, wood house and corn house, and has a young orchard of choice fruit trees. If a purchaser preferred it he might have his choice to take 125 acres with all the buildings, excepting one barn, or the whole property. Any one wishing to purchase a valuable Farm, can learn farther particulars by addressing box 81. Portland Post Office.

Books, Cheap, at 134 Washington

Books, Cheap, at 134 Washington Street.

CHANNING'S Complete Works, 6 vols 12mo;
Livermore on the Gospels, 2 vols 12mo;
Bancrofts History of the United States, 3 vols 8vo;
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols 8vo;
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols 8vo;
Perscott's Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols 8vo;
Peirce's History of Harvard University, 8vo;
Livermore on the Acts, with a Map, 12mo;
Buckminster's Sermons and Life, 2 vols 12mo;
Noyes's Translation of the Prophets, 3 vols 12mo;
Noyes's Translation, 8vo;
Works of Benj. Franklin, 8vo;
Works of Benj. Franklin, by Sparks, 10 vols 8vo;
Sparks's Life of Washington, 13 plates, 8vo;
Carlyle's, Works, 14 vols 12mo;
Alison's History, 4 vols 8vo;
Napier's Peninsular Campaigus, 4 vols 8vo;
Willis's Poetical Works, 8vo, portrait;
Twice Told Tales, by N. Hawthorne, 2 vols 12mo;
Peabody's Lectures on Christian Doctrine, 12mo;
Sparks's American Biography, new series, 2v 16mo,
Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands, plates,
12mo;
History of the Sandwich Islands, by Jarvis, 8vo,

12mo; History of the Sandwich Islands, by Jarvis, 8vo Plates;
Macauley's Miscellanies, 5 vols 12mo;
Sidney Smith's Miscellanies, 3 vols 12mo;
The above, with all other late publications, for sale low by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, ingham. , for sale sale at the Cheap Store, at South Frambulington, ingham.

B. O. DANIELS.

MILITARY GOODS,



OF ALL STYLES AND DESCRIPTIONS,

May be found at the Warehouse of the Subscribers, Who have one of the most extensive assortments at the country-also

SILVER AND PLATED WARLS, LAMPS, CANDELABRA, TABLE CUT-LERY, TEA TRAYS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

HARRIS, STANWOOD & CO., Boston, June 15, 1844. No 29 Tremont Row.

Joseph Breck & Co.,



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full, and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties;—they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States, and would invite all to send in their orders as soon as a possible, that they may supply themselves with the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring planting.

Dr. Davis, late of Reading, now of Pepperell,
Mans, says:—

CABBAGES.

Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Green Globe
Savory, Red Dutch, Low Dutch, Early York, do Buttersen and am happy in saying that in its use I have realised the very happiest effects, having effected in many oases a radical cure. I consider it decidedly superior to any now in use.

Dr. Prescott of Lynn, says:—

Having acted as agent for the sale and adjustment of Flotcher's Trues, for several years past, can confidently recommend to those persons who may need its use, as combining more advantages than any other instrument of the kind within his knowledge.

Dr. Stephens of Stoneham, says:—

CABBAGES.

Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Green Globe Savory, Red Dutch, Low Dutch, Early York, do Buttersen, do Hope, do Venack, do Sugar Loaf, with a complete variety of other kinds, some of which are, some past to a public variety of other kinds, some of which are, some past to supplie variety of other kinds, some of which are, some past to supplie variety of other kinds, some of which are, some past to supplie variety of other kinds, some of which are, some past to supplie variety of other kinds, some of which are, some past to supplie variety of other kinds, some of which are, some past to supplie variety of other kinds, some of which are, some past to supplie variety of other kinds, some of which are supplied variety of other kinds, some of which are supplied variety of other kinds, some of which are supplied variety of other kinds, some of which are supplied variety of other kinds, some of which are supplied variety of other kinds, some of which are supplied variety of other kinds, some of which are supplied variety of other kinds, some of which are supplied variety of other kinds, some of which are supplied variety of other kinds, some of which are supplied variety of other kinds, some of which are supplied variety of other kinds, some of which are supplied variety of other kinds, the supplied variety of other kinds, some of which are sup

gether with an assortment of over four hundred kinds, comprise the most complete collection ever offered for ** Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grape domen is effectually prevented.

** Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grape domen is effectually prevented.

** Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grape dines, Roses, Dahlina, Green-house Plants, Rhubub domen is effectually prevented.

** Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grape dines, Roses, Dahlina, Green-house Plants, Rhubub domen is effectually prevented.

** Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grape dines, Roses, Dahlina, Green-house Plants, Rhubub dines, Dahlina, Green-house Plants

domen is effectually prevented.

(C) That no one from a distance may be subjected to inconvenience or disappointment, Mr. Angier will always be found at his Store every Saturday.

Medford, May 25, 1844. eop3m

POTTER'S

Botanic Garden and Nhrseries,

CRANSTON, R. I.

100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the desirable varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Mulberries, &c. &c., can be furnished at this establishment, suitable for transplanting into present spring—some are of large size.

Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries, of the finest varieties.

Ornamental and Forest Trees, Evergreen Trees, Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, with a great variety of plants to be found at any one place in New England; the selections have been made from the most noted sources in this country and Europe; and the Proprietor flatters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons wishing quantities will be farrished at lower prices than any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons wishing quantities will be farrished at lower prices than any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons withing quantities will be farrished at lower prices than any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons withing quantities will be farrished at lower prices than the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons withing quantities will be distributed for the proprietor flatters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons wishing quantities will be distributed for the proprietor flatters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons withing quantities will be distributed for the proprietor flatters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons withing quantities will be distributed for the proprietor flatters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons withing quanti

A Farm for Sale, ituated in the southwest-erly part of Lancaster, con-taining one hundred and eighteen acrea, well divided into mowing, pasturing, til-lage, and woodland, aid farm is well watered with a brook running through it which is easily thrown over the mowing and renders it a valuable grass farm. House, Barn, and other buildings in good repair. the mowing and renders it a valuable grass larm.

House, Barn, and other buildings in good repair.—
The above to be sold at a price to conform with the times. Terms of payment, one-third cash, the remainder to suit the purchaser.

Any one wishing to buy a good farm, cheap, somewhat retired, would do well to examine the above.—
For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH W. WILDER, on the premises.

Lancaster, 28th July, 1843. tf aug 5

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS. Ephraim Lord's

Cash Tailoring Establishment, Chambers over the Store of E. H. Warren.

EPHRAIM LORD. Framingham, April 20th, 1844. Framingham Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

THE subscriber has yet on hand a few good Carriages for family and business use, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Also for sale, Harnesses, Collars, Trunks, Wagons, Pew Cushions, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Carriage Lamps, brass bands, coach wreuches, harness buckles, trimming, carriage lace, and a large quantity of wool flocks for stuffing, &c. &c. for sale.

Also, Drab Cloths for Carriage Lining, Morocco Skins and Painted Carpet.

Also, Paints, copal varnish, spirits turpentine, sponge blacking, Linseed and Neatsfoot Oil.

Painting, Trimming and Repairing in all the above branches, done by first rate workmen, with the best stock, at fair prices, and at short notice.

Framingham, Aug 17, 1844. Salt! Salt!!

1844. Improved Eagle Ploughs, 1844.



MANUFACTURED BY Ruggles, Nourse & Mason,

QUINCY HALL, BOSTON.

R UGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, have added to their extensive assortment of plough patterns, several sizes with new and is portant improvements, and have by means of machinery, intereduced such uniformity in the structure of their ploughs, that all those of the same class being exactly of the same form and dimensions, all parts of the wood as well as iron, may be replaced with a facility that could set otherwise be attained.

be replaced with a facility that could seet other wise be attained.

In 1843 the Trustees of the Essex County Agricultural Society considering the plough the most important implement in agriculture, offered premiums for the best plough, under the direction of a most able committee, consisting of Moses Newell, I. W. Proctor, IVm. Sutton, Asa F. Newhall, and Andrew Dedge, Esqrs., a most thorough and persevering trial was had at Salem in October last, occupying two days. The committee in their report say,—"In testing the quality of a plough, the power by which a plough is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are prominent points for consideration." And after giving a statement of the first days' trial, at which there were 17 ploughs presented for trial, and giving the names of those who held the ploughs they say,—"As so much depends on the skill of the person holding the plough, the committee were at a loss to know what proportion of the merits of the work was to be attributed to the plough and what to the ploughman; and as there appeared in some instances an effort to enlarge the work beyond the natural powers of the plough, the committee requested the competitors each of them to produce two ploughs, one of large and one of medium size, to be tried on a subsequent day; the smaller size to turn a furrow 12 inches wide and 7 inches deep; the larger size to turn a furrow 14 inches wide and 7 inches deep. The examination of these ploughs took place on the 24th of October. The following is a copy of their table, showing the comparative amount of power in pounds required to operate the different plaughs:

Window of Danyers

MEDIUM SIZE PLOUGHS. 462 lbs. 425 lbs. 412 lbs. 412 lbs.

Winslow,
Prouty & Co., Sod A.
Ruggles & Co., Eagle No. 2,
Howard.

Mason.

At the Ploughing Matches held in Massachusetts the same year, forty-flivee premiums were awarded to ploughmen using ploughs made by R. N. & M., twelve of which were the highest premiums awarded in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, Plymouth, and Bristol.

At our Warehouse may be found the most extensive and complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS to be found in the United States, embracing every tool used in the cultivation of the farm and gurden. Also a large and well selected assortment of Field, Grass, Garden and FLOWER SEEDS, all of which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

purchaser.
Also, PLOUGH CASTINGS, for repairing most kinds of ploughs in use.
Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.
mh16 u u

teraives which the science of medicine has yet produced.

The virtues of the Dandelion, Tomato and Sarsaparilla, which are the chief ingredients of the Panacea are known to all. They are the most innocent as well as most effectual plants, known in the vegetable kingdom. We will merely say that for such diseases as scrofulous humors, cruptions of the skin, general debility, jaundice, and all disorders arising from secretions of the liver, impurity of the blood, &c., the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea of Messrs. Ransom & Stevens, is the best medicine with whose virtues we have become acquainted. [Boston Daily Bee. If mill6]

Cheap Cash School Book Store.

BOOK's, constantly on nand, comprising in pirt die following:—
PIERPONT, Worcester, Angell, Emerson, Poster, Saunders, Lovell, Adams, Hale, Goodrich, and Abbott's Reading Books.
WORCESTER, Mitchell, Smith, Olney, Parley, Woodbridge, Willard, Malte Brun, Burritt, Huntington, and Smity's Geographics.
EMERSON, Smith, Davis, Walsh, Adams, Welsh, Leonard, Buruham, and Greenleaf's Arithmetics.
SMITH, Murray, Levizac, Gould, Adams, Kirkham, Goodwow, Bolmar, Cllott, Fisk, Brown, Fowle, Frost, Alger, Green, Andrews, and Stoddards' Grammars.

GRAY, Comstock, Blake, Turner, Eaton, Phelps, GRAY, Comstock, Blake, Turner, Eaton, Phelps, Johnson, and Grund's Chemistries.

DONNEGAN, Leverett, Boyer, Nugent, Webster, Walker, Lempriere, Ainsworth, Graglia, Meadows, Grove, Anthon, Newman, Barretti, Gallaudet, and Davenport's Dictionaries.

PARLEY, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldsmith,

VOSE, Blake, Wilkins, Umsted, Ryan, and Walewell's Astronomics
WEBSTER, Town, Gallaudet, Sanders, Hazen,
Leonard, Marshall, Colmly, Emerson, Fowle, and Perry's Spelling Books.
Also, all the books in general use upon Rhetoric,
Botuny, Mathematics, Algebra, Book-keeping, &c.
Anthon's series of Classical Works, Latin, Greek,
French and German School Books, &c. &c.
In addition to the above, can be found one of the most
extensive assortments of miscellaneous books in New
England, all of which will be sold at prices as fow as
at any Bookstore in the country. If d16

Henry G. Terry, BOOK BINDER,

40 CORNHILL, Over A. Tompkins' Book Store,

12,000

-SELLING ATosgood's

Winslow of Danvers, Prouty & Co. Boston, Ruggles & Co. Worcester, Howard, Hingham, LARGE SIZE PLOUGHS.

Ruggles & Co., Eagle No. 3, 425 lbs.
Howard. 450 lbs.
In speaking of the Improved Eagle plough, to which they unanimously awarded the highest premium, they say,—"As near as we can ascertain, this plough combines all the good qualities manifested in either of the others, with some peculiar to itself;" and "further, our attention was particularly called to the quality of the castings on the ploughs of Ruggles & Co., their finish and durability." "Their appearance certainly is more perfect than any thing we have elsewhere seen."
"The process of childing the points, the entire edge of the edge of the landside, gives a permanence and durability to the work that renders it of a decidedly superior character." "And we think there is no bazard in saying the value of the parts thus made, is more than doubled by the process."

At the same Society's Ploughing Match, held at Andover Oct. 3, 1843, where there were forty-four competitors, nine of the ten premiums were awarded to ploughmen using ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

At the Ploughing Matches held in Massachusetts the

The PANACEA prepared by Messrs. RANSOM & STELENS, 526 Washington street, we have hefore taken occasion to recommend, as an article every way worthy of confidence, and one which is an effectual remedy for all such diseases as it professes to cure. It is solely intended for such diseases as have their origin in an impure state of the blood. For a year past we have made frequent and at all times satisfactory trial of its virtues; we have unhesitatingly recommended it to our friends in private, and their testimony fully concurs with our own experience.—Messrs. R. & S. have received since its introduction to the public, a file of certificates, which if printed, would fill a volume. We have examined many of these cer fill a vo'ume. We have examined many of these cer-tificates, which we find to have emanated from some of our most respected citizens, and their testimony is emphaticas to the good resulting from the use of this medicine. We can confidently recommend it to those who have not tasted its merits, as one of the best al-teratives which the science of medicine has yet pro-

LEWIS & SAMPSON, Publishers and Booksef-lers, No. 122 Washington street, Boston, would invite the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers, School Committees, and others, to their large stock of POPULAR STANDARD SCHOOL

mars.
COMSTOCK, Blake, Swift, Parker, Abercrombie,
Olmsted, Phelps, Jones, Bakewell, and Smellies' Phi-

Vorcester, Olney, and Robinson's Histories. VOSE, Blake, Wilkins, Olmsted, Ryan, and Whe-

BOSTON.

Coats, Pants, and Vests,

BEST STYLE AT LOW PRICES,

NO. 31 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

And for sale at the Manufactory in Worcester, and at their AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE SEED STORE,

THE POET'S CORNER.

SEPTEMBER.

September's come! The sober Autumn, with a face serene, Smiles bland adien to Summer, like a queen Dismissing a gay favorite; the hum Of bird and bee is still upon the breeze, And though no leaves are fallen from the trees,

Sit now, when morn is mellow, and the shells, All white beneath your feet, seem tinkling bells, Full of the drowsy murmur of the tide; While sweeping of the winds, all sad and low, Chords in the mournful harmony, as though Some spirit sighed.

Av! summer things! Well may ye time together all your notes, To pour a sodg of mourning from your throats, For briefer even than the reign of kings Is your swift dooming; cease your busy hum; Droop summer insects; for September's come To close your wings!

Now hours and days Go rolling by, and weeks away recede, So noiselessly, that we may scarcely read The calm, slow change of nature as we gaze, Until the speeding season yellows o'er, And we look round for what was green before,

Still, need we sigh? That a bright season passes on its way, While newness only springs from old decay? Why mourn we over what has fallen-why? While the old leason chases us from youth, Unheeded till we bow before its truth, That all must die!

Yet are there some Bright hace of summer left to gild the scene; And long shall linger yet the summer green, While o'er the glowing land the drowsy hus Of insect voices, mournfully in night, Sings fainter, lower to their old delight, September's come!

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Lucy Hill.

FROM THE TWINKLE PAPERS : EDITED BY HANS VON SPIEGEL.

had made her the idol of all who know her, both young and old; and many a poor widow, as she lay down at night, prayed the Giver of all Good to bless her. Lucy was the daughter as she lay down at hight, played the dreef of all Good to bless her. Lucy was the daughter of a farmer who lived near one of those lovely villages which lie scattered among the valleys of New England. She had never been beyond the boundaries of her native town, and had never received an education beyond what the village with the second of the second lage school afforded; but like a wild rose, had lage school allorded; but like a wild rose, had budded and blossomed there, in the quietness and retirement of her humble home, with scarce a thought save those of joy. To say that she was lovely, is not enough; she was emineally beautiful; and many an eye was directed to the gallery, as every Sunday she quietly took her seat in the choir of the village church, and awaited the giving out of the opening hymn.—
Her voice was sweet and full, and mingled like an angel's with the melody which went up in praise to the Author of all blessings. Her eye was the reflection of the softness and purity of the summer heavens, and the tinge of the early regarder, exted on her cheek. Although she morning rested on her cheek. Although she must have known that she was beautiful, by the niles which lit up the faces of all she spoke she did not show it by a single appearance of vanity; she plaited her shining auburn hair in simple folds upon her forehead; and if her tresses flowed over her shoulders in luxuriant curls, it was only that her straw hat might sit more closely upon her head, and shade more fully her sweet face. Early in the morning. sun, you might have heard the hum of her spin-ning wheel. And when the snew of winter lay upon the hills, and brooks ran murmuring her own dipping. She was an only child, and her father and mother regarded her with par-The butter and the cheese which vere used at their plain board, were made by her; and if at night, when farmer Hill came back, wearied from his toil among the fields, and sat down to supper at the clean pine table, which needed no cloth to render it neater, the bread was whiter than usual, or the Indian-cakes lighter and sweeter, they were so because Lucy had made them. The products of her loom and wheel clothed the little family in the winter; and a little outlay at the village store supplied those articles which summer made necessary for their use. Industry and the fresh air had given leave the store health; and if the was heautiful. Lacy strong health; and if she was beautiful while engaged in the labors of love during the day at home, or twining the hill-flowers among the tresses of her hair, in the afternoon shade of the beeches and elms on the gentle slope of the hill beyond the brook, which flowed through the orchard behind the house, she was doubly so when asleep at night in her little chamber — Often would her father and mother, before they retired to rest, softly steal in and kiss her white fettred to rest, sortly stear in and kiss her white forehead, and draw the counterpane more closely over her lily bosom, which heaved gently in her calm slumber. It is not alone on canvass or in the pages of poetry that we meet with creations of beauty; for there are unfrequently, to be sure, real forms of female leveliness, which the art of the poet or painter cannot ex-cel. Lucy Hill was one of them. Graceful, and not too tall, this farmer's daughter, far from the world of elegance and fashion, had grown up almost to womanhood, and no skill in tume or attitude could have added one grace

As yet, Lucy had not thought of love, othe than the holy affection which bound her with silken bonds to her beloved parents. In the midst of her pleasant tasks, she had not even thought of that farther, brighter, yet not more blissful emotion; and if in dreams her young heart fashioned to itself some image other than her parents, it was so vague and indistinct that it did not busy her waking thoughts. Lightreading, as it is termed, was then neither so common nor so cheap as at present; and had not found its way to the little library which adorned the top of the old-fashioned desk in the front room of Lucy's dwelling. A well-worn edition of some old commentary on the Bible, and the sacred volume itself only were there, with the exception of some touching narthere, with the exception of some fouring nar-rative of the old martyrs, or some simple but beautiful story, like that of the "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." There were files also of the religious newspaper, which every week was is-sued from the metropolis; but these were filled only with religious matters; and served but to eall attention more closely to the business and practical avocations of life, or the wonders of the eternal world. The world is wiser now,

Though all the village regarded Lucy with admiration and affection, there was one who watched for her appearance on the Sabbath more eagerly than the rest, and listened with more emotion to the soft music of her voice; and when he met her in his walks, or waited upon her home from some evening meeting, his mantling cheek and half-stammering voice would have told a less simple heart than his that he loved her. This was William Herford, the son of the unasauning yet wealthy village lawyer; who took more pleasure in adjusting the few disputes that arose in the quiet neighborhood than many now can imagine. Squire Herford, as he was termed, had studied rather to have a profession than to gain a livelihood by it; and being left with a small fortune, which by care

in management increased steadily every year, had married and settled down in unambitious quiet in this retired village. He had two children, William and a lovely daughter, younger by two or three years: and on these he bestowed all his leisure moments. William was intended for the law; and although Squire Herford's means were such as to have warranted a more expensive course, he preferred to give William the advantages of home while preparing for college. Accordingly, after attending the village school until be was fourteen, William was placed under the care of the minister, to whom he recited his preparatory exercises in the languages; while his father undertook his mathematical instruction. William was a noble hearted boy, full of hope, and the minister saw with delight, that he possessed both talents and application in no common degree. His father, although not ambitious himself, was pleased with the promise which William gave of becoming distinguished, and spared no pains in advice and encouragement, to render him not only a good scholar, but well-informed in history; and sought to improve the taste which he already showed for general literature. In his father's well-stored library William found an almost exhaustlags fund of profit and pleasure; and may a day in the summer he would take a volumeor's come poets after the work of the profit of the brooks, and they stole out from their shaded compare the beautiful descriptions of Nature with the more lovely and interesting reality, with her more lovely and interesting reality, and and the bubbling of the brooks, and they stole out from their shaded into the compared to write the control of the profit and pleasure; and may have a stole that the store and compare the beautiful descriptions of Nature and Compare the beauti

beside her, and a turn in the footpath had concealed her from him. She started as he bade her good afternoon, and in her haste a slender branch of the bush got entangled with her sleeve. Throwing down his book, William discongaged it; and she blushed while he gave her the bunch of flowers which she had dropped; and blushed still more, because he did, while he took hold of her soft wrist and plucked out a thoru which had pierced the delicate skin and reddened it with a drop or two of blood. William had never thought of ioving her before, although from a child he had been at the same school, and had picked wild berries with her and his sister a thousand times. But as he sat there, with that beautiful girl, arranging her flowers, and looking into her rosy face and soft blue eyes, he all at once loved her tenderly, and felt the new emotion come like a dream of fairyland into his heart. As he walked homeward by her side, and placed a wreath of leaves upon The beauty and the gentleness of Lucy Hill her still uncovered head, and listened to her merry laugn at his bashful awkwardness, he was in a new world, and all the descriptions of maiden loveliness that he had ever read, seemed realized to him. Heretofore he had only admired inanimate or insensate Nature; but now those passages descriptive of female beauty, and the witchery of its charms, flashed into his memory, and he wondered how they could before have passed unnoticed. Songs which he had heard his sister and mother sing, which never possessed meaning to his ear or pleased ever possessed meaning to his ear or pleased be if she was as beautiful as Lucy. But the im, except for the melody which was linked was no envy in this thought; for she loved

There is something holy in such first, early and brooks ran murmuring beneath the transparent ice, the sound of her loom was accompanied by some aweet though is imple song, long before the duy, as she sat and plied her shuttle by the light of the candle of her own dipping. She was an only child, and brooks beckupon to the condition of the condi

belightful June had come, with its roses and balmy south winds; a deeper green upon the trees of the valued had succeeded the tinge of the springe-tide; and the blue haze rested all day long upon the hills in the horizon. The swallow passed and repassed over the daissed meadows, or lightly dipped its wing in the ripples of the stream as it caught up the insects hovering over the surface. Deap in the leafy solitudes the ring-dove coned, and the woodrobin warbled its low, sweet note. The wild believe their by the foot-path was again in bloom, and every thing was brimming with delight to the ear and eye. All was joyfulness; but none more joyful than Lucy Hill, as with William's assistance she gathered flowers for the old vase. It has not so light as hers, for he had nearly completed his preparatory studies, and the next August was to enter college; and he dreaded the approach of the time when he must heard was not so light as hers, for he had nearly completed his preparatory studies, and the next August was to enter college; and he dreaded the approach of the time when he must have they are stiting one afternoon on a mossy white sand below it. He had been reading there is a beautiful passage in Thomson's 'Summer,' and his arm just touched her waist, while she leaned upon the alder-bush which bent over them. Gradually he began to talk of his approaching absence; and as he spoke, a tear, like a drop of dew resting in the hare-bell, glistened in Lucy's eye. "But, brother William, are yong ong really so soon?" she said. That moment she was folded in his embrace: and they wept there together, with mutual avowal

y her side, and placed a wreath of leaves upon seemed more deeply impressive, and she listened to her still uncovered head, and listened to her to his kind voice and kinder teachings with more interest than ever before. The look of ad-

him, except for the melody which was linked with them, seemed new, and expressive, though faintly, of the very emotions that now filled him. By the time they reached her father's gate, he had grown so timid that he hardly dared bid her good evening; and that brave, frolicksome boy was changed into the bashful lover! That night he lay awake thinking of the afternoon's vision of beauty; and the sweet image of Lucy Hill was present in his sleep. Her white, soft arm, and the rich blood starting out from the transparent skin, which lightly draped, like a gauze covering, the blue veins beneath; her waving auburn tresses, and her blue, elequent eye; her sweet voice and clear, ringing laughter, among the trees on the hill, came to him in his dreams.

William Herford studied closely, and won the first sweins gained respect, his mind; and while his talents gained respect, his

in his dreams.

There is something holy in such first, early with the present? That eye, which to the world is so cold as it seans the crowd, is some images moistened with such remembrance; and the knitted brow relaxes for a moment, forgetful of its pride.

William did not remit his industry, nor forget in this new feeling his ambition. Love but increased his energy, and added a fresh incertain its respective to exertion. Many were the air-castles he built however, and more frequent his rambles among the hills; but that simple wild-briar by the foot-path, had more interest than valley or glistening brook, or meadows of waving verdure. Oftentimes he met Lucy there during the next two summers, but although she had grown sisterly and confiding, he was scarcely less time loth to return do his his deal of the first bised on the hills, and how merrily behind her father's house, and playfully even called him her brother; but she did not know that her fondness for him was love, nor thats the rich blood mantling her cheek. William's to some the work was no limited to the solid as it seans the crowd, and where the Willey House, a spot associated with all that is grand, and with the seconter became calculated a fresh inees the nountain scenery.

Passing on we came to the Willey House, a spot associated with all that is grand, and with the seconter became on the sun. S that her fondness for him was love, nor that she was the object of such a passion in him. To be sure, on the Sabbath, she first glanced down from the gallery at Squire Herford's pew, to see if William was already there, and felt a sort as Laura did, and framed no delicate compli

from the gallery at Squire Herford's pew, to see if William was already there, and felt a sort of fluttering when she met his glistening, dark wonted seat the Sunday through; and grew yet more rosy when she asked of his sister if he was ill, and was more gleeful when he took her and his sister out to ride in his father's chaise, than when twitling her wheel at home: but she did not think this arose from love; indeed she did not think to ask herself the reason. She liked her brother William, and was happy.

Lucy was admired by more young eyes than those of William was "so thick with her," as they remarked among themselves, "that others must stand aside." There was not much heart-burnancing, however, for "Bill Herford," as he was familiarly termed, was liked by all for his open, manly demeanor, which was far above his years, and won good will among all the young look of the town.

Delightful June had come, with its roses and balmy south winds; a deeper green upon the trees of the upland had succeeded the tinge of sort which the voing student early in whether the voing standard and an acceeding the property of the town.

yer in one of the Atlantic cities, returned on a wedding tour to his native village; and as he presented his wealthy but plain-looking lady to the guests assembled in his father's house, a momentary sadness flitted even him. nomentary sadness flitted over his face, while e shook hands with the young farmer's lovely blue-eyed wife, and remembered the wild-briar and his first love for the blooming Lucy Hill.

[Knickerbocker. R. H. B.

says:—

"A party of us left Boston on the 6th instant by railroad, and, passing through the manufacturing towns of Lowell, Nashua, and Manchester with almost lightning saxed, we amand the construction of th turing towns of Lowell, Nashua, and Manchester with almost lightning speed, we arrived at Concord, the capital of the State, at noon.—

Here we took stage, and passing through the beautiful villages of Meredith Bridge and Meredith Centre, we reached Centre Harbor, a most delightful spot, situated in an arm of Lake Winnepiscogee. After a planant night at a capital hotel, we prepared to ascend Red montprospect of the surrounding country and distant heights. Having spent an hour in gathering blue berries, with which this ridge is literally covered, we returned to our hotel, and took as stage to Conway. Next morning we started in the stage for the White mountains, and in a few hours, found ourselves surrounded by the most sublime mountain scenery.

Passing on we came to the Willey House, a I had supposed that a mass of cards and another had come tumbling from the mountain, more manner of a mass of snow in Switzerland—had come tumbling from the mountain's top, cutting its path wider and deeper as the torrect a welled. We cossarily much sand and gravel and many stones and trees must pass down as the path grew in width and depth. This chasm is directly in the rear of the house, and, as it approaches the house, it divided itself into two parts like thouse, it divided itself into two parts like the house, it divided itself into two parts like the water, and the quantity of drifts brought down, in all probability were afraid to remain in the house during the night, and attempting to seek a place of safety had to pass over one arm of the pouring stream; father leading sons, and mother leading daughters, and in the attempt were swept off by the water and drifts. In this way the nine house, From the Willey Hammer way the nine house, From the Willey Hammer way the nine house, From the Willey Hammer was draneed two miles to the Notch. Here the effects of power not less than Almighty afford by huge abutments—for what? apparently for a passage for the river Szoc, here a stream on larger than your arms, and for the ingreas of the human family to the beautiful saw with the mountains. Some ham a part of the produced had to be a suitable place for sportsmen and fame and the suitable place for sportsmen and fame ham a family to the beautiful saw with the mountains. Some has a suitable place for sportsmen and fame ham a family to the beautiful saw with the mountains. Some ham a family to the beautiful saw with the mountains. Some ham a seen grant of the same shift produces the repeated to the rotted of horse. A guide, and capital fellow too, named half we reached the same and the same

son why William did not show how deeply his bride heart was wounded, and how bitterly his pride scenery, nothing attracts the attention of a stran-was stung, when he found that Laura Gay was in truth the heartless coquette she had been represented. He felt that the pain he suffered was perhaps the just punishment for his fickleness; es—and thousands of bushels of this delicious but it seared over his heart, and shut it to love, fruit must here be annually lost from want of and he went out into the world proof against patherers and consumers. In the days of specthe assaults of beauty, yet with a heart open to the distress of his fellow-men, the while it beat high with a loftier ambition.

The stock, I am certain, would be as valuable as Three or four years after, when Lucy was that of many of the companies of those days. Should I find leisure, I may write you a line of the companies of those days.

The New Haven Palladium gives a description of this solar display probably from the pen

of Prefessor Olmsted :—
THE HALO. The Rings around the sun yes THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing of his tour to the White Mountains,

[For the Ploughman.]

THE OLD FASHIONED SCHOOL-HOUSE. How dear to my heart are the scenes of my school days When fancy presents them anew to my mind.

The little white School-House that stood on the hill-

top, The porch sine door and the old fashioned windows So large and so high! ah! I see them there still-The blinds painted green, and the poplars that shaded. The little white School-House that stood on the bill. That old-fashioned school house, that classical school

That little white School-House that stood on the hill.

That classical school-house I hailed it with pleasure, And tears for a moment unbidden will start, When thinking they've vanished and left me for Those days that will ever be dear to my heart. How eager I hastened when tolled the first prayer-be To greet the fond teacher whose gentle good will Instilled in the minds of her pupils much kindness In old-fashioned school-house that stood on the hill. That old-fushioned school-house, &c.

How fondly I doated on all my young school-mates But ONE I saw dearer to me than the rest-The bright auburn ringlets played light on her fo And warm the affections with which she was blest; I ne'er shall forget how I wept when we parted— I've treasured her image and treasure it still: And often methinks I can see her while watching The old-fashioned school house that stands on the hill

That old-fashioned school-house, &c.

How many kind precepts received from my teacher Which none but her innocent lips could impart— How many the blessings she shed on my childhood, I ne'er can forget them—they're graved on my hear And now as I gaze on that silent old building, And hear not the sound of the prayer-going bell, Warm tears will flow fresh with the deepest emo

And I sigh for the school-house that stands on the hill That old-fashioned school-house, &c. [Glenlile.]

A HUNTER IN EXTREME PERIL.

The most interesting hunter's story I have ever heard was told me by our host, Mr. Perci-val, who has followed the forest chase from his youth. In 1807, he was on a trapping expedition, with two companions, on the Washita; when they left him to kill Buffalo, and the larger game, and he remained to trap the streams for beaver. He had not met with very good success, and had been without meat for about success, and had been without meat for about twenty-four hours, when turning a small bend of the river, he espied a noble looking old male buffalo lying down on the beach. Having secured his canoe, he crept very softly through a corn brake, which lay between the animal and himself, and fired. The shot was an indifferent one, and only wounded the animal in the side, but it roused him, and having crossed the river, he soon laid down again. This was about noon, when the animal having grazed, was resting himself in a cool place. Percival now crossed the river in his canoe, and got into the woods, which were there very open and somewhat broken by little patches of prairie land a very mid sentiments of piety. With the knowledge which were there very open and somewhat broken by little patches of prairie land, a very broken by little patches of prairie land, a very frequent occurrence in these parts of Arkansas, where forest and prairie often seem to be contending for the mastery. But the bull, being suspicious, rose before the hunter came near enough to him, and took to the open woods. Percival was an experienced hunter; he had killed several hundred buffaloes, and knew their temper in every sort of situation. He knew that the animal, when in large herds was easily mastered, and was well aware that when alone he was sometimes dogged; and even dangerous, he, therefore, followed his prey cautiously for about a mile, knowing that he would lie down again ere long. The buffalo now stopped, and Percival got within fifty yards of him, watching an opportunity to strike him mortally; but the beast, seeing his enemy so near, wheeled completely round, put his huge shaggy head close to the ground before his fore feet, as is the custom when they attack each other, and raped advanced upon the hunter, who instantly fired, and put his ball through the bull's nose; but seeing the temper he was in, and knowing what come antagonist he was when on the offendation of Scenario antagonist he was when on the offendation of Scenario and Scena om when they attack each other, and rapidly

the tree, upon which all the chance he had of preserving his life rested. A very few feet from this tree grew a sapling, about four or five inches in diameter, a most fortunate circumstance for the hunter, as it contributed materially to save his life. The buffalo now doggedly followed up his purpose of destroying his adversary, and a system of attack and defence followed up his purpose of destroying his ad-versary, and a system of attack and defence commenced that, perhaps, is without a parellel.

The buffalo went round and round the tree pursuing the man, jumping at him in the peculiar manner of that animal, every time he though there was a chance of hitting him; whilst Percival, grasping the tree with his arms, flung himself round it with greater rapidity than the animal could follow him. In this manner the puffalo harassed him more than four hours, until his hands became so sore with rubbing against the rough bark of the oak tree, and his limbs so

fatigued, that he began to be disheartened.
In going round the tree the buffalo would In going round the tree the buffalo would G. Martin, was repairing a defect in the boiler cometimes pass between it and the saping; but of Wing's steam flouring mill. Palmyra the distance between them was so narrow, that it inconvenienced him, especially when he wanted to make his jumps; he therefore frequently went round the sapling instead of going inside of it. The time thus consumed was precious to Percival—it enabled him to breathe, and to consider how he should defend himself.

After so many hours' fruitless labor, the bull seemed to have lost his pristine vigor, and became slower in his motions. He would now make his short start preparatory to his jump, only at intervals, and even then he jumped doubtingly, as if he saw that Percival would avoid his blow by swinging to the other side. It was evident he was baffled, and was consid-A good definition of courtship is this:—"It consists in a number of quiet attentions, not so pointed as to alarm, nor so vague as not to be understood." manner, heat length made an extraordinary feint, that does bonor to the reasoning powers of the manner, he at length made an extraordinary feint, that does honor to the reasoning powers of the buffalo family. He made his little start as usual, and when Percival swung himself round, the bull, instead of aiming his blow in the direction he had been accustomed to do, suddenly turned to the side where Percival would be brought when he had swung himself round, and struck with all his might. The feint almost succeeded—Percival only just saved his head, receiving a severe contusion on his arm, which was paralyzed for an instant. He now began to despair of saving his life; his limbs trembled under him; he thought the buffalo would wear him out, and it was so inexpressibly painful to him to carry on this singular defence, that he at one time entertained the idea of leaving the tree, and permitting the animal to destroy him, as a mode of saving himself from pain and anxiety that were intolerable.

But the buffalo just at that time giving decided symptoms of being as tired as himself, now stopped for a few minutes, and Percival took courage. Remembering that he had his butcher's knife in his breast, he took it out and began to contrive plans of offence; and when the bull, having rested awhile, recommenced his old rounds, Percival took advantage of the slowness of his motions, and, using a great deal of address and management, contrived, in the that does honor to the reasoning powers of the buffalo family. He made his little start as usual, and when Percival swung himself round,

old rounds, Pereival took advantage of the slowness of his motions, and, using a great deal of
address and management, contrived, in the
course of half an hour, to stab and cut him in a
dozen different places. The animal now became
weak from the loss of blood, and although he
continued to walk round the tree, made no more
jumps, contenting himself with keeping his
head and neek close to it. This closed the conflict, for it enabled Percival to extend his right
arm, and give him two deadly stabs in the eves.

Ban Serie, or Weather. "Thomas shell arm, and give him two deadly stabs in the eyes.

Nothing could exceed the frantic rage of the unwieldly animal when he lost his sight. He bellowed, he grounded, he pawed the ground and gave out every sign of conscious ruin an lately encountered. You may sit down.

unmitigable fury. He leaned against the sep-ling for support, and twice knocked himself down by rushing with his head against the large tree. The second fall terminated this strange tragic combat, which had now lasted nearly six hours. The buffale had not strength to face, and the conqueror, stepping up to him and lift-ing the nigh shoulder, cut all the flesh and liga-ments loose, and turned it over his back. He then, after resting himself a few minutes, skinned the beast, took a part of the meat to his cance, made a fire, broiled and ate it. [Featherston-haugh's Excursion.

BEGGARS IN FRANCE. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says :-

"At Lyons, last month, forty thousand francs were discovered in an old piece of furniture left by a mendicant. Every day it happens to me to note how easily the French are moved to bestow their change. Two veteran beggars here, with long silver locks and beards, and heads worthy altogether of a Rembrandt's pencil, have selected as their beat the avenue of St. Cloud. On the 1st May, the aing a told one of them, stationed where the multitude from the railroad of the right bank were to pass, and give him five sous if he would that I would give him five sous if he would state to me truly the sum he was likely to get in the course of the day: he agreed, and esti-mated it at from forty to sixty francs. He had no reason to exaggerate. Another of these agof the season; thick gray hairs hang from each side of his head, and reaches his shoulders; the broad middle is quite bald, and of a deep yellow from forehead to neck. I have never seen him otherwise than bareheaded, even in the work weather. About a fortnight since, I observe weather. About a fortnight since, I observed him in the market very early, leaving a stall where he had deposited a basket. I questioned the old woman in the stall about him. She was surprised that I did not know the old pilgrim.—" He gets his living, chiefly, by carrying for hucksters and shop keepers; he prays for those who give him anything, and be assured that he has been of real service to many; he has been to Jerusalem." I fell into a conversation with him the day after, on the main avenue, and near my door, which he passes frequently. His story is this: "I am eighty-six; I have not worn from boyhood, hat or any other headgear; when I was fifty I accompanied two priests to Palestine; I have never been sick; I walk on an average two or three leagues a I walk on an average two or three leagues a day; I do not ask alms; the small dealers (les petits commercants) keep me from want by their

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE. In Dr. Stone's Memoir of Bishop Griswold, occurs the follow-ing beautiful tribute to the value of maternal precepts. It was written by the late prelate in

mind sentiments of piety, with the knowledge of Christ and the duty of prayer, I was much indebted. Through life I have sinned much, and in everything have come short of what should have been my improvement from such advantages; yet, through the Lord's merciful goodness, the fear of God, the love of his name, and a faith in Christ, have never been wholly

A noble record this, says Dr. Stone, to be added to the many, which have been already made, of the value of a mother's early influence made, of the value of a mother's early influence over the religious character of her children.—
But I have paused long enough, perhaps too long, amidst the circumstances, which mark the natural and the religious parentage of the subject of the present memoir. And yet, when we are about to trace the course of a pleasant and fertilizing stream, something may doubtless be pardoned to the fondness, that lingers awhile amidst the simple or the striking senery in amidst the simple or the striking scenery, in which it takes its rise.

Propagation of Sound In No. 88 4 the Quarterly Review, the following ats

as erons antagonist he was when on the offensive, he also, immediately turned and fled.

In down, and he dropped his gau. There was a tree not far from him of about eighteen inches diameter, and everything seemed to depend upon his reaching it; but, as he rose to make a push for it, the buffalo struck him on the fleshy part of the hip with his horn and slightly wounded him. Before, however, the beast could wheel round upon him again he gained the tree, upon which all the chance he had of the tree, upon which all the chance he had of

YELLOW FEVER. We regret to learn that there are several well defined cases of this diswe are informed will certainly terminate fatally, the patient having the black vomit, and others are severe. The alterations of extreme heat and cold which we have experienced during the past fortnight are very inimical to the health of the city. [N. O. Rep. Sept. 6.

DEATH BY SCALDING. While Mr. Samuel

The ceremony for laying the corner stone for the new building in School street, by the Horticaltural Society, was performed by the president, M. P. Wilder, Esq., on Saturday with the usual ceremonies.

THE YELLOW Dog. Dan Marble tells a good